

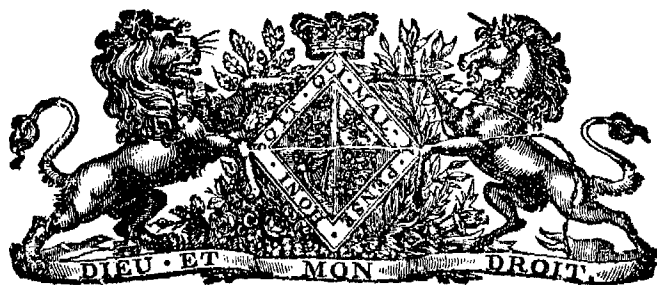
REPORT
ON THE
REVISED SETTLEMENT
OF THE
GOOJERAT DISTRICT,
IN THE
RAWUL PINDEE DIVISION.

EFFECTED BY

Captain G. Mackenzie.

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Note by Financial Commissioner.

The following list of *Errata* supplied by Captain Mackenzie, is forwarded to each person who has received a copy of the Goojerat Settlement Report. It is requested that this sheet may be stitched or pasted into the commencement of the volume, and the required corrections made therefrom.

Para. 1 line 5, for Behlol Sodi, *read* Behlol Lodi.

" 5 2 " 44 *read* 42.

" 42 2 " Chief Doab, *read* Chuj Doab.

" 71 8 " Sardar, *read* Sirdars.

" 75 10 " for improper ;—so also &c., *read* improper. So also &c.

" 115 6 " 2nd Class, *read* 3rd class,

" 125 12 " less, *read* loss.

" 143 3 " primarily been revived, *read* previously been revised.

" 147 4 " ensuing, *read* ensuring.

" 162 1 " prove, *read* proved.

" 169 23 " profession, *read* possession.

" 170 9 " had levied, *read* had never levied.

" 175 6 " had, *read* has.

" 199 15 " grope, *read* group,

" 240 27 " defence *read* defiance.

Part of the general Synopsis having been combined in this publication with the Settlement Report proper, Para. 88 requires alteration, and accordingly it is printed at foot in a revised form, which it is requested may be pasted over the paragraph as first printed in the Report.

Much matter has been included in the Volume, which it was not intended to publish with the Settlement Report, and it will be observed from paras : 133 to 135, that the exclusion of Bijwat determined upon by the Offg. Financial Commissioner, in consequence of that Taluqah having been transferred to another District as mentioned in para. 18 of his letter to Government ; has not been carried into effect.

D. F. McLEOD.

Financial Commissioner.

Dated Lahore, 22nd August 1861.

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R E P O R T
ON THE
SETTLEMENT OF THE
GOOJERAT DISTRICT,
BY
Captain G. Mackenzie.

1.—THE earliest mention I have been able to find of regular Govern-
ment in these parts, is the separation from the Province
of Sealkote of a comparatively small tract of country
under the name of Zillah Behlolpoor, on the right bank of the Chenab, which
was made in the year 869 Hijree by the Affghan Emperor Behlool Sodi. It
included the seven Tuppas of—

Formation of zilla Beh-
lolpoor in 869, Hijree.
A. D. 1453.

1. Kutaroo, including Behlolpoor itself.
2. Gungwal, now a part of Sealkote district.
3. Bujwat, ditto, ditto.
4. Minawur in the Jummoo territory, bordering this district.
5. Akhnoor, ditto, ditto.
6. Lukhoo, also called Qasumpoor Lukhoo ; the principal village is
now Jelalpoor Sobteean.
7. Dharer ; obsolete. It includes a small tract on the banks of
the river, below Behlolpoor and about Nanowal.

2.—The village of Behlolpoor, which was the head-quarters of the
Zillah, situated centrically, and on the bank of the river, is still a considerable
village. Its area, larger than any other plain village in the zillah, comprises
3,536 acres. The proprietors tell how the Emperor Behlool fixed its limits by
granting them as much land as their best horse could circumvent in $1\frac{1}{2}$ pahars,

and they still point out the spot where the tired steed sank down and died. The proprietors are Goondees, a division of the Khuttree tribe. They form the only community of the caste in the district, and allege that the Emperor, in forming the Zillah, brought them from Sealkote, where at the present time there are many of the clan, and established them at the head-quarters of the new Illaqua. They are now agriculturists, and consider that to relapse into trade would be a degradation.

3.—146 years later (in 1015 Hijree), in the 34th year of the reign of the Emperor Akbur, the most part of the upper Chuj Doab was erected into Chukla Goojerat. The Qanoongoes' papers of that time are still extant, and from them I have been able to define the limits of the imperial divisions with accuracy. Chukla Goojerat appears to have been divided into the two primary sub-divisions (termed pergunnahs) of Herat and Goojerat, and subsequently a third also named Shajehanpoor: out of these again were formed the lesser jurisdictions of Tuppas and Topes. Chukla Goojerat comprised 2,295 mouzas, computed to contain an area of 15,10,496 bigahs, and the maximum revenue (doubtless not realizable) is set down at 16,34,550 rupees. [NOTE.—*This is taken from the Qanoongos' papers of the time which are still extant tolerably complete. The papers kept up by these Qanoongos and comprising their Duftur, were very numerous. A list of them, with an example of the manner in which each was kept, will be found in Appendix IV.*]

Other Pergunnahs forming part of the present District.

4.—Besides, and separate from Chukla Goojerat, were the pergunnahs of Kurree Kuriale, Qadirabad, and Bhimber, with their respective sub-divisions.

5.—A list of the above mentioned divisions, in a Tabular form, will be found in para. 44. It can be compared with the map forming Appendix IX., in which I have marked all the boundaries as they then existed.

6.—Little is said or remembered of the administration of the Delhi
 Mahomedan Administration. Governors. It would, however, seem to have been generally good; the rights of the agricultural population were respected, taxation limited, and upon the whole moderate. Money assessments were sometimes made, though their continuance seems generally to have been of short duration. Petty exactions, under a variety of pretexts, were numerous,* but the system, irregular though it may have been, was perhaps not oppressive. Bad seasons sometimes laid waste the lands, but the people were not driven to desert their ancestral homes by the active tyranny of the Government.

7.—Then came the decay of the Empire, and the Punjab became the battle field for the Doranee against the Moguls, and afterwards for the Sikhs against them both. These times were certainly not favorable to the people of this district. At the mouth of the passes from Peshawur, on the road to the Capital, this section of the Chuj Doab was, almost without any respite, the prey of the advancing and retiring armies of Ahmed Shah Doranee, from A. D. 1747 to 1767. There is a proverb amongst the people now—“*Khada peeda lah-da rah'nda Ahmed*

The state of this District during the decay of the Empire.

* NOTE.—A few of these exactions are noted below, extracted from original papers.

1.—Malwjuhah,	A Tribute.
2.—Kurmlqha,	A bowl of curds.
3.—Pesh Kush,	A present to officials.
4.—Jureemana,	Exaction or fine.
5.—Zabitana,	A customary offering on the Holey and Dusehra holdings.
6.—Mohurana,	Fees of Seal and sign.
7.—Daroghana,	Fees for the support of Magisterial office.
8.—Begar,	Forced labor.
9.—Shikar,	Game in their season.
10.—Dahneemee,	10 $\times \frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ Tithes.
11.—Moqudmee,	Lumberdars' fees.
12.—Sud-doe,	2 per cent cess for the Ruler.
13.—Qanoongoco	1 Rupee each harvest for the Qanoongoe.
14.—Zubti-iharsala,	Yearly fee upon pretence of receiving a free Tenure.
15.—Takleef dewanee,	} Miscellaneous fees of Court.
16.—Mutalibut-i-Sooltance.	
	} Imperial exactions without alleged pretext upon information supplied by secret informers.

Shahda" and it is doubtless appropriate, meaning, that men could count upon nothing as their own, except what they had actually ate and drank, all the rest was practically Ahmed Shah's, being sure to be taken by him and his predatory hordes.

8.—At length Ahmed Shah's last retreat was made, and the Sikhs after a five months' siege, and the capture of the fortress of Rhotas, A. D. 1768, held firm hold of the upper Punjab from the Jhelum to the Sutlej. Their leaders at this time were Sirdar Churru Singh (grandfather of Runjeet Singh), and Sirdar Goojur Singh. After their conquest they divided the country between themselves. Goojur Singh had previously made himself conspicuous in seizing this Doab from the Emperor's Nazim, in doing which he was greatly assisted by Rehmut Khan, a powerful landholder, grandfather of Abdoolla Khan, one of the present Chowdrees of Jelalpoor.

9.—Churru Singh and Goojur Singh seem forthwith to have turned their attention towards the amelioration of the people, so greatly depressed during the 20 previous years. Agriculture was encouraged, the system of Inams and Chuharums introduced, and every effort made to induce the people to settle down to their previous revenue-yielding pursuits.

10.—Goojur Singh was left to manage the Western Provinces including Goojrat. He was succeeded by his son Saheb Singh, who received Churru Singh's daughter (sister of Maha Singh) in marriage. Throughout, however, Goojur Singh and Saheb Singh would seem to have been subordinate to Churru Singh and his descendants Maha Singh and Runjeet Singh, and thus, when Saheb Singh began to be too independent, we hear that Runjeet Singh after his wont at once deposed him, and drove him out of his dominions. He took refuge in the Hills, but was afterwards given a Jageer in Bujwat, where in Sumbut 1871, A. D. 1814 he died.

11.—The names of these Sirdars are often mentioned in conversation by the people. Goojur Singh's administration commenced in Sumbut 1822, and lasted until Sumbut 1844, when he died. Saheb Singh ruled from Sumbut 1844 till 1866, when the direct control and Government of Maha Rajah Runjeet Singh commenced.

12.—The Sikh rule, however, did not long retain its fostering character, and with the exception of Rajah Goolab Singh, few of Runjeet Singh's agents were otherwise than rapacious and oppressive. These officials were very numerous; so were the systems of administering the Revenue, and thus, in making a tour through the District, it becomes very difficult in conversing with the people to arrive at a distinct understanding of the system pursued.

13.—The Revenue would generally be assessed in kind, by the system of Kunkoot. But sometimes money jummas would be fixed, and levied from each of a group of villages. Again the agents were sometimes Kardars, sometimes Ijaradars, sometimes Jageerdars, sometimes either of the above, through Chowdries who would take a contract or chookâû for the Revenue of the villages of their clan, or otherwise under their influence.

14.—The only method by which I could arrive at anything like definite ideas on the subject, was to compile a statement, which should show the names of the different Government officials, their rank, and office, year by year, in each of the local sub-divisions comprised in the District. There were five kinds of officials who stood in the place of the Government, viz. the Provincial Governor or chief officer, the Jageerdar, the Kardar, the Ijaradar or Government lessee (who was not permitted to have subordinates of his own appointing), and the Thanadars. By writing their names in different colors, I at length found it possible to come to a definite understanding in the matter. I give the statement in the Appendix XVII. It is necessarily voluminous, but will, I think, be found useful during the conduct of any enquiry wherein occurs a mention of previous authorities, as well as in rendering easy a general comprehension of the nature of the Sikh rule.

15.—It will be seen I have arranged the localities under 47 Zails, and 8 Illaques, (the Imperial divisions having been ignored).

Local sub-divisions, Illaques and Zails.

The Zails were, I think, permanent in their limits: they were formed pretty much according to local considerations of tolerably permanent character, such as clanship, individual and local influences, &c. But the Illaques were otherwise: they were consolidated or sub-divided according to the mode of administration. Sometimes an Illaqua would be all Khalsa; then, a portion might be given in Jageer, and two Illaques would be formed. Sometimes one Jageer Illaqua would be divided between two Jageerdars, or Jageer Illaques would become one Khalsa Illaqua under an Ijaradar. Thus, at one time Zail Jokaleean was separated from Illaqua Phalia; Moong and some other villages from Zail Wasoo, Sohawa, or Dingah. To show all these variations would be almost impossible in a Tabular form, I have therefore contented myself with the main and most permanent divisions.

16.—The following is a list of them:—

No. of Illaqua.	Name of Illaqua.	NAME OF ZAIL.	No. of Illaqua.	Name of Illaqua.	NAME OF ZAIL.	No. of Illaqua.	Name of Illaqua.	NAME OF ZAIL.
1	GOOJERAT.	1 Qusba Goojerat,...	GOOJERAT.	KURSE KURIALEE.	17 Burnala, ...	5	Koonja,	33 Sadoolapore, ...
		2 Chikuree, ...			18 Katla Kukralee,			34 Majra, ...
		3 Shaikpoor, ...			19 Blimber, ...			35 Koulawala, ...
		4 Sook, ...			20 Dowlutnugger,...			36 Chikrean, ...
		5 Jelalpoor, ...			21 Khwaspoor, ...			37 Wasoo Sohawa,...
		6 Lukhunwal, ...			22 Gooliana, ...	6	Phalia,	38 Pahureeanwala,
		7 Bhagowal, ...			23 Bhago, ...			39 Jogaleean, ...
		8 Pindie Mianee,...			24 Mohree, ...			40 Phalia, ...
		9 Dhool, ...			25 Dhoreca, ...			41 Hailan, ...
		10 Rankee, ...			26 Kurreecanwala, ...			42 Shadeewal, ...
		11 Shahbazpoor, ...			27 Gungwal, ...	7	Kuthala-o-Kalra,	43 Kuthala, ...
		12 Thutta-Moosa, ...			28 Kuriallee, ...			44 Kalra, ...
		13 Masee, ...		3	29 Kohar, ...	8	Qadirabad,	45 Qadirabad ...
		14 Nanoowal, ...			30 Dingah, ...			46 Moosa, ...
		15 Handoo, ...	4	Koonja,	31 Muggowal, ...			47 Gurhee, ...
		16 Chechee Chohan,			32 Koonjah Khass,			

17.—These Zails were made when Runjeet Singh assumed the direct Chowdrees and Zaildars. Government, by his astute ministers Khuleefa Noorooldeen and Faqueer Azeezooldeen. Wherever they found powerful or influential heads of clans, they propitiated them by the bestowal of Inams, and by maintaining their influence. These men soon assumed the position of half Government officials, half clan representatives. They attended Durbar, they were consulted on all points affecting the administration of the Revenue in their respective tracts. These tracts soon became exactly defined, and denominated Zails, and within their limits the chowdries, now termed Zaildars, were employed as fiscal agents or assistants, and go-betweens to the Government and the agricultural community. Sometimes they would even be given a contract for the Revenue of their respective Zails, as will be seen by a glance at the statement.

18.—This mode of administering affairs seems to have been extremely suitable to the temper of the times. There can be no doubt that the Chowdries were most useful to the Government; perhaps, such a balance of conciliation was, in fact, necessary to the maintenance of an irregular and exacting system, amongst a Mussulman population, where almost every Government official was a Hindoo; and on the other hand, ranging themselves under, and looking up to, the heads of clans, was quite natural and consonant to the instinct of a rude and semi-barbarous people.

19.—When we annexed the country therefore, we found these Zaildars forming rather a strong element of society. They had exercised much influence, and pretended to much more, and generally had assumed a position of rank above the mass of the population. Under our system, they have decayed, and their influence has declined. When their position came to be investigated during Settlement, it was found that they had increased in numbers greatly since Runjeet Singh's death. The office or position had never been hereditary, sufficient time had not elapsed

Decline of their influence under British Administration.

to permit of its assuming this form. Aid to the Government was a *sine qua non* ; aid involved influence, and influence intelligence. In later years, therefore, it came about, that several men, sons of deceased Zaildars of much influence, but of mild intellect, fell into obscurity, while others, whose fathers had not risen above the common herd, put themselves forward as Zaildars. As I have said, their influence has now declined ; in fact, although from consideration of their position and its attendant expences, some of their Inams are maintained to them, as officials they are now ignored. At one time in the course of Settlement the propriety of continuing to recognize them as local officials was under consideration, but upon examination it became obvious that the proposal was incompatible with our system, and, as to the matter of conciliation, as our principles of Government aim at conciliating not only the Chiefs but the whole people, it may be hoped, that as we have endeavoured to render the decay of the Chowdries easy, so we shall find our expectations correct, that their retention was no longer a necessity.

20.—As I have already observed, the Illaqua divisions generally owe
 Origin of the Illaquas. their formation to particular and varying causes. Goojerat became naturally the largest Illaqua formed out of the greater part of chukla Goojerat. Koonjah was made into a separate Illaqua, because it was generally held Jageer, so Kalra and Kuthala, also Phalia. Quadirabad was always held Khalsa. Dingah was given as a service Jageer to the Dingah Chowdree, and managed by him for several years. He was however not successful ; Runjeet Singh discovering this, deposed him, and made over the Illaqua to Rajah Goolab Singh's charge in Sumbut 1893, providing the Chowdree with a 5,000 Rs. Jageer.

21.—The Dingah Chowdrees have thus been amongst the most influ-
 The Dingah Chowdree. ential of the country yeomen. Abdoolla Khan is the present representative. He was unfortunately mixed up with the rebels in 1848-9, and lost all his Jageers. He is a mild retiring man, noted for his truthful

simplicity and uprightness of character. Policy and considerations of mercy alike demand a favorable consideration of the representation, for making which, circumstances in 1857 were taken advantage of.

22.—Khurree Kurrialee was separate from Goojerat in the Mahomedan times, and continued Khalsa under the Sikh rule. The Khurree Kurrialee and its Chowdree. word Khurree is derived from the rapids of the River Jhelum below the Fort of Mungla, which are expressed in the Punjabee vernacular as making a “khur-khur” noise. The Khurree tract is therefore along the banks of the River, and extends into the Jummoo Territory. Kurrialee lies higher up in the heart of the Pubbee. This Illaqua is principally inhabited by Chibs, of whom Rajah Sooltan Khan Potheewala is the chief; but chowdree Gholam Allee Khan has exercised great influence in the tract. During some part of the Sikh rule he was appointed Kardar, and enjoyed very considerable Inams. The country improved much under him, but he is a man of very ambitious and rather unscrupulous character. In 1849 he sided with the rebels, and hesitated to tender allegiance to the British. He therefore lost all his privileges. During 1857, however, he did what lay in his power in the cause of order, and his son is now a Jemadar in the 2nd Sikh Irregular Cavalry. His case therefore came under recommendation for release of some part of his resumed free lands, and a liberal pension has been granted to him.

23.—Chowdree Mahomed Khan Jelalpooria, and Chowdree Lall Khan Peeroo Shaheea (now deceased), were influential men in the Goojerat Illaqua. They and the Dingah and Kurialee Chowdrees were the most influential men; all the others were of lesser degree. I give a table of the whole of the Chowdrees in Appendix XXII.

24.—There are few antiquities in this District, and of these few little is known. Goojerat itself is considered to be of great antiquity. A Town had existed here in former ages. I have not heard of any antique coins having been found in Goojerat itself, by

which any dates perfectly trustworthy might be fixed, but there seems no reason to doubt that it was a place of some importance prior to Greek invasion. A Hindoo Rajah named Rajah Buchanpal, a Soorujbunsee, who emigrated from

the lower Gangetic Doab to the Punjab, is said to have
Goojerat City and Fort.

first built a City here, and called it Ooda-nuggree, the
everlasting or sweet smelling City. It is not known when this City ceased to exist, but it is recorded that in Sumbut 175, or 1740 years ago, Ranee Goojran, wife of Rajah Budr Sain (son of Rajah Risaloo of Sealkote), rebuilt the City, and called it Goojran Nuggree. This too passed away. In Sumbut 1350 Sultan Mahomed Ghuzneewala laid it waste, and it seems to have remained so until 285 years afterwards, when the Emperor Akbur Shah chose the ancient mound as the site for a stronghold.

25.—The year 996 Hijree, A. D. 1580, is fixed upon as the date of its erection. It seems not improbable that the Emperor Shere Shah may have had a hand in it at an earlier period, for, after building the Fortress of Rhotas, he is reported to have taken much pains to settle this part of the Country, so long disturbed by the contumacy of the Ghukkers. In those days there was no stronghold in the Chuj Doab to mark the Imperial power, and it was the high road between Dehli and Cabul, thus the position as well as the features of the locality were favorable. The Emperor therefore decided to build a Fortress on the present site of Goojerat. The story goes on to say, that according to the old Asiatic principle "Nimuk az Sirkar,—Arud az bâzâr," the Emperor proposed that the inhabitants of the country should bear half the expense. But the Juts in whose section of the Doab it was situated, objected, and the Emperor was obliged to turn for assistance to the Goojurs, who inhabited the neighbouring country to the West. The sum required was one lakh and a quarter, but the idea of having a Goojur Fort in the country of the Juts was so tempting, that the Goojurs agreed to raise the money. Fatty Mahomed, Chowdree of Varaichanwala a village near Dingah, took the lead in the mat-

ter, but the cash was advanced by Adum, a wealthy Goojur of Dingah. This man however was so unlettered, that he could only give the cash by measure, and he accordingly meted it out in a Topâ measure. His descendants are known to this day, as the Topâ division of Goojurs, and the names of the villages they own and inhabit, all have the prefix of Topâ,—thus, Topâ Oosman, Topa Adum, &c., &c.

26.—The Fort was thus built with the assistance of the Goojurs, and called conjointly after them and the Emperor, “Goojerat Akberabad.” This so vexed the Juts that they soon after sent a deputation to the Emperor at Dehli, and tried to induce him to change the name. But the Emperor refused to do so, and only consented to mark off their country as a separate Turuf, with any name the Juts might choose to give it. They chose the name of Herat, from the Persian Province of that name, being their real or supposed place of origin. The upper part of the Doab was therefore henceforth divided into the two Turufs of Herat of the Juts, and Goojerat of the Goojurs, either of which will be found specified in almost all old documents concerning lands and the rights thereto. (*Vide Para. 3 ante*).

27.—The Fort of those days is now hardly traceable, for it was renewed on a larger scale in the early days of Sikh Rule, by Sirdar Goojer Singh. The usual Imperial adjuncts however of a Ba-olce, Musjud, and Hummââm, or at least the first and last, still exist, and are in use at the present time. The Fort is now much hemmed in by houses and streets. Its walls are 20 to 35 feet in height; it has only two entrances, and would still prove a considerable defence against an unscientific enemy.

28.—The place grew in importance as time went on, but chiefly during the reign of the Emperor Shah Jehan. It then happened that a Peer of great virtue and sanctity named Shah Dowlâ, took up his residence here. As the offerings made to him were large, so was his expenditure lavish, and a good deal was laid out on the improvement of the Town and suburbs. There are

yet to be seen the remains of a viaduct built of brick arches, and which seem to have extended from the North to the North East of the City, but whose uses are not very apparent.

29.—There are some extensive, and reputed very old ruins at Hailan, but nothing is known to determine its former history with any exactness. Some coins have been picked up among the ruins bearing the date of the 8th Century Hijree, but nothing earlier than the Mahomedan times has been discovered. There is a large tomb still in very good order. Slabs are let into the walls bearing inscriptions, a transcript of which will be found in Appendix XXIII. It would appear to be the tomb of Mirza Shaik Ullee Beg, an Ameer of the Emperor Akbur who was killed in an encounter with the Ghukkers, and is dated 996 Hijree. He founded a village close to Hailan, still called after him Shaikh Ulleepoor, and possessed by his Moghul descendants.

30.—PATEE KOTHEE. This is a very old ruin situated on the banks of the Jaba Nullah, at the foot of the Pubee, in Zail Kurrialee. The natives can give no information on its origin or use. It is of no great extent, but is reputed to be part of an old, perhaps buried, City; the bricks are of a large model, one foot square and three inches thick, such as are never found in Buildings posterior to Mahomedan rule, and very finely burnt: unfortunately no researches hitherto have succeeded in finding inscriptions of any kind. The bricks have often a mark in them as if described with the finger round the thumb as a pivot.

31.—RUSOOL—presents some vestiges of antiquity. An old Mosque here contained an inscription commemorating its erection. The date was read as 1000 Hijree or thereabouts. It was placed in the Crystal Palace by Mr. Edward Clive Bayley.

32.—ISLAMGURH—is on a very high and imposing mound, which must be very ancient. It is said to have been the Head Quarters of the large Chowrassee of villages belonging to

the Varaich Juts ; in later times it was converted into a stronghold. The chief Chowdrees of the Varaiches have their residence and possessions in Jelalpoor, to which Islamgurh is close, but the latter is situated within the limits of the adjacent village of Koolachour.

33.—MOONG—is a very old place, it was very prolific in coins of later Indo-Greek Kings, Azas and the great (nameless) Saviour King of Kings, particularly small copper coins.

Moong.

34.—The route to Cabul through the District has still the remains of the Serais and Baolees erected by the Mahomedan Emperors. The Serai of Khwaspoor was built by Sukee Khwas Khan in the year 952 Hijree. Khwas Khan was a man of power in the service of the Emperors Shere Shah and his son Selim Shah. His Mother was a slave girl in the former Emperor's Seraglio, and he himself was married by the Emperor to the daughter of a Ghukker chief, and deputed to govern this part of the Empire. He immortalized his later Master by converting the Bhuteearas of the Serai, and dubbing them Sulcem Shahees or Islamshahees, which appellation the Maachees of the Village and its neighbourhood give to their caste to the present day.

Khwaspoor Serai.

35.—At Kharian there are two very large Baolees. Both are said to have been built at the same time, and their very different appearances now are accounted for by the western one having been very thoroughly repaired by Sirdar Lena Singh. The eastern Baolee is in its original state, built of stones now very much worn ; over the top of the steps is a massive dome with an inscription a transcript of which forms Appendix XXIV. It simply records the completion of the work in the month of Ramzan 1013 Hijree, in the reign of Akbar, who ordered it to be built by Futti-colla son of Hajee Habeeboollah, and that it cost 11,000 Akburree

The Baolees at Kharian.

Rupees, and it concludes with a prayer that the maker's sins be forgiven. Kharian bears the prefix of a Serai, but it does not appear that a Serai was ever built here. It was a staging place, and the Baolees were provided, but no Serai.

36.—The Serai at Nowrungabad was built by the Emperor Aurungzebe, who gave his title of Alumgeer to it. It is improperly called the Serai of Nowrungabad, which is a village half a mile distant, and altogether out of the Alumgeer lands, which were granted to certain Khuttrees to preserve the Serai. But during the Sikh Rule there was a cantonment at Nowrungabad, which probably accounts for the Serai becoming known by that name also.

37.—Beside the above there are no relics of the Imperial sway, except the ruins of a hunting residence near Alumghur in the upper part of the District. The ruined edifice still goes by the old Sanscrit-derived name of Chowkundee. It was built by the Emperor Akbar Shah, in the 34th year of his reign, and was the first halting place after crossing the Chenab in the royal progresses from Dehli to Cashmere.

38.—These Serais have long ceased to serve their purpose. After the decay of the Empire their utility was no longer appreciated, the materials were to a large extent appropriated to other purposes, and now the walls or their foundations only can be traced through the mass of plebeian habitations which cover their sites, but their remains attest their substantial construction, and are still monuments of a large-handed wisdom and public beneficence, which found no imitators in the Sikh or Doranee Governments which succeeded.

39.—At annexation the whole of the Country between the Rivers Jhelum and Chenab, from the Jummoo boundary to their point of junction below Jhung, forming the Chuj or Jetch Doab, of which this District is a portion, was placed under the charge of Mr.

Formation of the District at annexation.

E. C. Bayley, as Deputy Commissioner. In June of the same year (1849) the District of Shahpoor was formed, and separated off from the Goojerat District. It included the Kardarships of Mianee, Sahewal, and Qadirabad. Immediately after this, however, two Zails of the Qadirabad Kardarship were re-attached to Goojerat. An alteration in the boundaries next took place in 1851, when the following villages were transferred from Shahpoor to Goojerat :—

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1.—Jholanee. | 5.—Nawalok. |
| 2.—Dhepai. | 6.—Boora. |
| 3.—Kot Jalcean. | 7.—Kotla Puthan. |
| 4.—Kothera. | 8.—Bhai Boodhur. |

40.—The limits of the district then remained much the same until July 1855, when, for Geographical reasons, 28 villages of the Qadirabad Illaqua were again made over to Shahpoor, and 41 villages transferred from the Mianee side of that district to Goojerat. Both Districts thus became more compact. The names of the villages then exchanged are given below :—

VILLAGES TRANSFERRED TO SHAHPOOR.

No.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	No.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.
1	Moosa Khoord.	15	Wurceam.
2	Khudder.	16	Bhukker Kulan.
3	Laka.	17	Bhukker Meeana.
4	Kot Must Khan.	18	Jejour.
5	Ram Rehan.	19	Rairka Paen.
6	Moosa Kullan.	20	Bhudder.
7	Chuk Choocha.	21	Rairka Bala.
8	Jujanwala.	22	Boomlee.
9	Meerowal.	23	Kotecan.
10	Kallanwala.	24	Chuk Alum.
11	Telowala.	25	Moomdana.
12	Rawa.	26	Pindee Rawa.
13	Kot Shera.	27	Sindanwala.
14	Moujowal.	28	Oreo.

VILLAGES TRANSFERRED FROM SHAHPOOR.

No.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	No.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.
1	Chuk Gurhee Lucha Singh.	21	Bhagowal.
2	Gurhee Lucha Singh.	22	Chuphrah.
3	Kalowalee.	23	Kuttowal.
4	Kothyala Syudan.	24	Morádwal.
5	Kheva Mohubbutpoor.	25	Ajjowal.
6	Khurl Mohubbutpoor.	26	Gohur.
7	Khurl Chohur.	27	Rukh Gohur.
8	Bugga.	28	Aidul.
9	Beer Pindee Jeranah.	29	Bhoch'hur
10	Ala.	30	Rukh Bhoch'hur.
11	Chuk Dwarka.	31	Rukh Bhikkee.
12	Kotla Peeran.	32	Akee.
13	Pindee Alyanee.	33	Rukh Akee Chumod Sohna.
14	Kot Admana.	34	Jy-ya.
15	Majhee wara Chameean.	35	Bhikkee.
16	Khyra.	36	Ainowal.
17	Hussun.	37	Kothyala Sheikhan.
18	Kot Jeranah.	38	Khæe Maafec.
19	Chemoo Selina Buller Khunanah.	39	Bookun.
20	Noorpoor Rupoor.	40	Rukh Bookun.
		41	Sohree.

41.—In 1856, the village of Boorj Elaheea, a Bela in the Chenab, was made over to Goojeranwala, and the last alteration in the district limits took effect in the beginning of 1857, when the Talooqua of Bujwat, and that part of Gungwal which is situated on the left bank of the Tovey, were transferred to Sealkote. This tract formed a tongue of land stretching up the right bank of the Chenab. It was isolated, and distant from 25 to 40 miles from Goojerat, and peopled by Minhas, Bhao, and Bujoo classes, having no affinity with the inhabitants of this Doab South of the Tovey. On the other hand it is in comparative proximity to Sealkote, which District is also in some parts inhabited by the same clans : hence the transfer. The names of the villages are subjoined :—

CHUKLA BUJWAT, KHALSA VILLAGES. (GUNGWAL.)

No.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	No.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.
1	Murchola.	14	Sikka.
2	Phulial.	15	Bailee.
3	Nudala.	16	Wudgiraoon.
4	Hail.	17	Pupeen.
5	Dhoongee.	18	Chuk Beddia.
6	Simlee Raiwalee.	19	Dhulliahla.
7	Surooch.	20	Khanoo Bhao.
8	Bhejo Bhao.	21	Chuk Bhugial.
9	Durriah.	22	Kulial.
10	Khuleelpoor.	23	Jog.
11	Chuk Bhugwan.	24	Bains.
12	Simlee Juttan.	25	Deawura.
13	Gungwal Khass.	26	Bhujwal.

CHUKLA BUJWAT, JAGEER VILLAGES. (BUJWAT.)

No.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	No.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.
1	Chuk Santhul.	24	Coondul.
2	Burhantal.	25	Kukwal.
3	Kachee Maund.	26	Chuk Chan.
4	Baleepoor.	27	Amunpoor.
5	Kukraon.	28	Ajoral.
6	Hail.	29	Pind Bhuloo.
7	Mirwal.	30	Puttun.
8	Chuk Khooja.	31	Mehal.
9	Pool.	32	Kotlee Futaleean.
10	Gidpoor.	33	Supwal.
11	Seer.	34	Pindee Bujooan.
12	Phowkulleeen.	35	Khaira.
13	Julgoora.	36	Buddee-ool Zuman.
14	Kaleean.	37	Guddecal.
15	Murhal.	38	Kotlee Dulputhan.
16	Chunnoor.	39	Shahpoor.
17	Chuk Chunda.	40	Chuk Nao.
18	Bhaloolee.	41	Dhung Kot.
19	Sahootee.	42	Lonephor.
20	Kuhan Budhasir.	43	Jhung.
21	Dheyrah.	44	Chuk Pundura.
22	Sugecal.	45	Rehaul.
23	Chunnee Dharoo.		

42.—After the above cited successive alterations, the District has come to be a compact block of the upper chief Doab, having an area of 1886 square miles, with its Sudder Station situated rather nearer the upper than the lower boundary

Present limits compared with Mahomedan Imperial Division.

It is from 48 to 72 miles long, and from 24 to 37 miles broad. It bears the following relation to former local boundaries. First, by a comparison of the following Table with the Map (Appendix IX.), it will be found to comprise nearly the whole of Chukla Goojerat, besides some of the primary divisions of Kurree Kurrialee, Bhimber, and Belolpoor, of the Imperial Mahomedan time :—

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHEWING RELATION OF PRESENT DISTRICT TO OLD

IMPERIAL DIVISIONS.

Name of Soobha or Province.	Chukla.	Pergunah.	TUPPA.	TOPE.	No. of Vil- lages in each Tope.			No. of Vil- lages trans- ferred to other Distr icts.			Balance in this District.			REMARKS.	
					Uslee.	Dakhlee.	Total.	Uslee.	Dakhlee.	Total.	Uslee.	Dakhlee.	Total.		
DEHLEE. LAHORE. GOOJERAT. HERAT.			Meer Khan- poor Khewa Gondul. ... Meer Khan- poor Choo- chuk, ...	Meer Khanpoor Khewa Gondul, ...	37	1	38	10	...	10	27	1	28		
				Meer Khanpoor Choochuk, ...	20	1	21	16	1	17	4	...	4		
				Aboo Vuraich.	Koonjah, ...	31	19	50	...	...	...	31	19		50
					Thutteh Dholab, ...	14	13	27	...	...	...	14	13		27
					Jheorawalee, ...	12	12	24	...	...	...	12	12		24
					Shahzadpoor Saidi, ...	6	10	16	...	...	...	6	10		16
					Sookh Ainud, ...	25	34	...	...	...	9	25	34		
					Sheikpoor Alloo, ...	7	12	...	...	...	5	7	12		
					Shadeewall, ...	3	29	32	...	...	3	29	32		
					Kuthala, ...	8	13	21	2	1	3	6	12		18
					Moong, ...	8	8	16	...	...	8	8	16		
					Miscellaneous, ...	4	2	6	2	1	3	2	1		3
				Total of Tuppa	157	104	261	30	3	33	127	137	264		
				Russoolpoor Helan.	Qusbah, ...	13	10	23	...	...	...	13	10		23
					Bhoot Bhoobhance, Tutteh Sooleman, } Shudeean, ...	15	...	15	...	...	...	15	...		15
					Jookalyan, ...	21	...	21	...	...	...	21	...		21
					Dhurek, ...	27	...	27	7	...	7	20	...		20
					Dhak, ...	28	...	28	...	...	...	28	...		28
					Khokur, ...	24	...	24	21	...	21	3	...		3
					Mutttoo Roloo, ...	18	...	18	10	...	10	8	...		8
	24	...	24		22	...	22	2	...	2					
Total of Russoolpoor Helan,	170	10	180		60	...	60	110	10	120					
Jeo Vuraich.	Rullecaleh, ...	6	4	10	2	2	4	4	2	6					
	Katra, ...	20	26	46	...	...	...	20	26	46					
	Adumke, ...	7	1	8	...	...	...	7	1	8					
	Bindrabunpoor } Sookha, ...	22	24	46	...	...	...	22	24	46					
	Nagurryan, ...	21	10	31	24	10	34	...	...	...					
	Goorduttan, ...	7	10	17	...	...	...	7	10	17					
	Koothala, ...	13	7	20	13	7	20	...	...	...					
	Dhoolan, ...	4	2	6	...	...	...	4	2	6					
	Ramke, ...	15	2	17	...	...	...	15	2	17					
	Mallya Buroba, ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2					
	Paranwala, ...	4	2	6	...	...	...	4	2	6					
	Khojewala, ...	9	5	14	1	...	1	8	5	13					
	Sainthul, ...	7	4	11	...	...	...	7	4	11					
	Sohawa, ...	7	3	10	...	...	...	7	3	10					
	Keerawaleh, ...	8	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	8					
	Mungowal, ...	14	1	15	...	...	...	14	1	15					
Total Jeo Vuraich,	184	103	287	40	19	59	144	81	225						

COMPARATIVE TABLE, &c. &c., (Continued.)

Division.	Name of Soobha or Province.	Chukla.	Pergunnah.	TUPPA.	TOPE.	No. of villages in each Tope.			No. of villages transferred to other Districts.			Balance in this District.		
						Uslee.	Dakhlee.	Total.	Uslee.	Dakhlee.	Total.	Uslee.	Dakhlee.	Total.
DELHI.	LAHORE.	GOOJERAT.	HERAT continued.	Bahadur Shahpoor Moostuffa Ali,	Koonjah, ...	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	1	3
					Thulleh Doondah, ...	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4
					Jheorawallee, ...	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	2
					Moong, ...	12	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	14
					Kuthalla, ...	8	15	23	...	...	...	8	15	23
					Shahadpoor Sada, ...	6	1	7	...	...	...	6	1	7
					Sook Aihmud, ...	4	10	14	...	...	...	4	10	14
					Bowryanwalla, ...	9	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	9
					Russoolpoor Dowlut, ...	9	15	24	6	12	18	3	3	6
					Thutta Moosa, ...	9	14	23	...	...	...	9	14	23
					Jullo Bhugwunt, ...	7	9	16	...	...	...	7	9	16
					Dhotran, ...	11	10	21	...	...	...	11	10	21
					Total of Bahadur Shahpoor, Moostuffa Ali,	85	75	160	6	12	18	79	63	142
					* Alumgeerpoor Vuraich, } Ditto, } Do. Do.,	23	11	3	2	...	2	21	11	32
						56	29	8	9	1	10	47	28	75
					Total of Pergh. Herat Tuppas 7; Topes 51,	675	668	1,043	47	37	82	528	333	861
DELHI.	LAHORE.	GOOJERAT.		Kundoo.	Umceerpoor Ibrahim, ...	36	16	52	...	...	...	36	16	52
					Oodho Gore See, ...	37	30	67	...	...	...	37	30	67
					Badshahpoor Runduheer, ...	31	6	37	...	...	...	31	6	37
					Khowaspoor, ...	36	15	51	...	...	...	33	15	51
					Dowltnuggur, ...	33	25	58	...	...	...	33	25	58
					Mooreeda Mukyana, ...	36	19	55	...	...	...	36	19	55
					Total of Kundoo,	209	111	320	...	...	...	209	111	320
				Bala.	Bhuknawalleh, ...	29	7	36	...	...	...	29	7	36
					Jowrah, ...	70	29	99	...	...	...	70	29	99
					Mutwawalleh, ...	29	6	35	...	...	...	29	6	35
					Total of Bala, ...	128	42	170	...	...	...	128	42	170
				Akeea.	Qasbah, ...	42	29	71	...	...	...	42	29	71
					Sahowall, ...	33	23	56	...	...	...	33	23	56
					Jhundewala, ...	52	19	71	...	...	...	52	19	71
					Nagurcerwala, ...	44	26	70	...	...	...	44	26	70
					Gakre, ...	8	3	11	...	...	...	8	3	11
					Total of Akeea, ...	179	100	279	...	...	...	179	100	279
				Chechean,	Chechean, ...	31	27	58	...	...	...	31	27	58
				Handoo.	Chuk Aihmud, ...	26	17	43	...	...	...	26	17	43
					Dharekree, ...	37	21	58	...	...	...	37	21	58
					Kunianwalla, ...	38	17	55	...	...	...	38	17	55
					Total of Handoo, ...	101	55	156	...	...	...	101	55	156

* These 2 Tuppas although of the same name are found separate in the papers of the time.

Jumma-fixed	}	Jageer	Rs. 2,125
		Khalsa	" 19,285
Former Jumma		Khalsa	" 21,838

A reduction was thus given of 11·7 per cent. The rate on cultivation is Rs. 1-4-9.

103.—CHUKLA BET 1st.—21 Villages. This comprises the Northern section of the Villages bordering on the River Chenab. For general qualities of soil and productiveness, these are perhaps the best villages in the Pergunnah. In a broad view there are two descriptions of land—the Kucha Bela, and the Pucka Bela. The former is subject to annual inundation and diluvian, and varies of course much in its intrinsic quality of soil, but the pucka Bela is good land. Here and there indeed it is interspersed with patches of barren "Kulur" and "Shor," but otherwise it comprises a large proportion of "Dosahee." Another distinction was found to exist between Villages, some having a gradual slope to the edge of the River bank, while in others the banks were raised and formed a ridge which hemmed in the flood water from the inner Doab. In these villages the land is superior, being a kind of Dosahee Chumb. But although the land is good and obtains a certain amount of moisture from the River at all times, irrigation is found to be necessary; no less than 57 per cent. of the cultivated land is irrigated by wells. Manure is used in 17·5 per cent. The soils may be divided into ·49 Maira; ·35 Dosahee; ·08 Rohee. There is a good deal of culturable land uncultivated, it rather exceeds the present cultivated area. But it is almost all very inferior "Shor," poor "Bela" &c. greatly impregnated with sand. The main products are in the following proportions. Sugar 6·5, Cotton 4·5, wheat 53.—Barley 8 per cent. &c. &c. Rice grows well in the kucha belas, but from its uncertainty, is not so much cultivated as it might be. Some of the villages had suffered much from diluvian. The village of Jokaleean formerly assessed at 4000 Rs. had lost no less than 15 Wells. The summary settlement rate was Rs. 1-11-0. The Revenue rates adopted were :—

COMPARATIVE TABLE &c. &c. (Continued.)

Division.	Name of Subha or Province.	Chakla.	Purgunnah.	TUPPA.	TOPE.	No. of villages in each Tope.			No. of villages transferred to other Districts.			Balance in this District.		
						Uslee.	Dakhlee.	Total.	Uslee.	Dakhlee.	Total.	Uslee.	Dakhlee.	Total.
DEHLEE.	LAHORE.	SEALKOTE.	GOOJERAT, continued.	Chohan,	Chohan, ...	37	28	65	...	...	...	37	28	65
				Alumgeerpoor } Goojeran, ... }	Alumgeer poor } Goojeran, ... }	66	8	74	...	...	...	66	8	74
				Total of Pergh. Goojerat 7 Tuppas	21 Topes,	751	371	1,122	...	...	...	751	371	1,122
			SHAHJHANPOOR.	Behllopoor.	Nowrungshahpoor } Zur Buksh, ... }	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
					Hajee, ...	5	1	6	...	...	...	5	1	6
					Dost Durya, ...	33	10	43	...	...	...	33	10	43
					Deeanut Raepoor } Ibrahim, ... }	12	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	12
					Sheikhoo, ...	25	...	25	...	...	...	25	...	25
					Allee Meeranpoor, } Durya, ... }	28	6	34	...	...	...	28	6	34
					Russoolpoor Lukman Ali, ...	4	1	5	...	...	...	4	1	5
					...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
					Total of Pergh. Shahjhanpoor, 8 Tuppas, 8 Topes, }	112	18	130	...	...	...	112	18	130
			SEALKOTE.	Behllopoor.	Kutaroo, ...	18	...	18	...	...	...	18	...	18
					Minawur, ...	51	...	51	51	...	51	...	...	...
DEHLEE.	LAHORE.	SEALKOTE.	QADIRABAD.	Qadirabad.	Ukhnoor, ...	30	...	30	30	...	30	...	...	...
					Gungwal, ...	20	...	20	...	...	...	20	...	20
					Qasimpoor Lulcho, ...	25	...	25	25	...	25	...	...	...
					Bujwat, ...	40	...	40	40	...	40	...	...	...
					Nanoowal, ...	15	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	15
					Jelalpoor Sobtyan, ...	9	5	14	...	...	...	9	5	14
					Total of Pergh. Sealkote, 1 Tuppa } 8 Topes, ... }	208	5	213	146	...	146	62	5	67
			KHURREE KURIALEE		Kuma Kudkaree, ...	16	...	16	...	...	...	16	...	16
					Pinjun Peerana, ...	8	...	8	5	...	5	3	...	3
			BHIMBER.	Bhimber,	Mulkana, ...	23	...	23	...	...	...	23	...	23
					Billance, ...	8	...	8	2	...	2	6	...	6
DEHLEE.	LAHORE.	SEALKOTE.	MEERANPOOR.	Mecanee, †	Jugurdeo, ...	56	...	56	20	...	20	36	...	36
					Jubbowana, ...	7	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	7
					Nafurana, ...	9	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	9
					Moomdal, ...	29	...	29	...	...	...	29	...	29
					Durweshal, ...	10	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	10
					† Baranshah, ...	7	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	7
					Bhulwal, ...	46	...	46	2	...	2	44	...	44
					Total of Pergh. Khurree Kuriale, } 11 Topes 11 Tuppas, ... }	219	...	219	29	...	29	190	...	190
			MEERANPOOR.	Mecanee, †	Hurria Badshahpoor, ...	16	...	16	...	...	...	16	...	16
					Grand Total 38 Tuppas, 102 Topes,	2,125	776	2,901	345	35	380	1,780	741	2,521

* The No. of villages computed here during Mahomedan times is not exactly ascertainable. The existing villages in that part of the Purgunnah now in this District are only entered.

† This is too small to appear in the miniature map, being divided into 3 separate partitions.

‡ Vide remark to Qadirabad.

43.—And comparing the following Table and Map, with Map Appendix

Present limits compared with Sikh divisions. X., the District will be found to be comprised of the following Sikh Divisions :—

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHEWING RELATION OF PRESENT DISTRICT TO SEIKH DIVISIONS.

Regime.	Name of Illaqua.	NAME OF ZAIL.	No. of villages in each Zail.	No. of villages in present District limits.	REMARKS.
MAHA RAJAH RUNJEET SINGH, OR SEIKH.	Qadirabad,	Kadirabad, ...	72	73	1 Dakhlee Village.
		Moosah, ...	40	8	32 Villages transferred to Shahpoor.
	Phalia,	Gurhee, ...	...	48	
		Phalia, ...	60	60	
		Jookalya, ...	13	15	2 Received from "Chukarya."
		Paranwallee, ...	29	29	
	Dingah.	Wasoo Sohawa, ...	20	5	{ 8 Transferred to Dingah and 7 to Gurhee.
		Hailan, ...	14	15	1 Dakhlee Village.
		Dinga with Moogh and Tarufs, ...	153	153	
	Koonjah,	Chukurya, ...	3	...	{ 1 Transferred to "Muggowal" and 2 to "Jokalya."
		Kowlanwala, ...	47	47	
		Majra, ...	23	23	
		Sadoollapoor, ...	8	8	
	Wuzeerabad, Kuthala Kalra, Kurree Kurialea,	Koonjah, ...	70	70	
		Muggowal, ...	12	13	1 Village received from "Chukurya."
		Shadeewall, ...	36	55	1 Village washed away by the River.
		Kuthala, ...	14	14	
		Kohar, ...	13	13	
		Kurree Kurialea, ...	79	83	4 Dakhlee Villages.
		Gungwal, ...	58	29	
		Kurrianwalla, ...	26	...	
		Dhoreea, ...	14	14	
		Mohree, ...	11	11	
		Bhagoo, ...	8	8	
		Gooliana, ...	67	81	14 Dakhlee Villages.
		Khwaspoor, ...	30	30	
		Dowlutnugger, ...	36	36	
	Goojerat,	Bhimber, ...	39	40	1 Dakhlee Village.
		Kotla Kukralee, ...	41	50	9 Dakhlee Villages.
		Burnala, ...	18	13	{ 5 Transferred to "Chechee Chohan" during the latter part of the Seikh Rule.
		Chechee Chohan, ...	41	50	{ 4 Received from "Handoo" and 9 from "Barnala" during Do.
		Handoo, ...	54	50	{ 4 Transferred to "Chechee Chohan" during Do. Do.
		Nanoowall, ...	5	5	
		Mareo, ...	9	8	{ The land of Village "Bela Goolab Gurh" was distributed amongst other adjoining Villages.
		Thutta Moosa, ...	11	10	{ 1 Village washed away by the River, hence the difference.
		Shahbazpoor, ...	11	11	
		Ramkee, ...	9	9	
		Pindee Meeanee, ...	14	14	
		Bhagowal, ...	10	10	
		Lukhunwal, ...	8	8	
		Jelalpoor, ...	14	14	
		Dhool, ...	9	9	
		Sookh, ...	13	13	
		Sheikpoor, ...	20	20	
		Chikree, ...	21	21	
		Qusba, ...	14	17	{ 3 of these are Dakhlee Villages, hence the difference.
		Total, ...	1,317	1,339	{ The total Number is represented at 1429 subsequent to Settlement operations.

44.—The predominating features are plains of greater or less fertility.

Predominant Topographical features of the District.

To this there is one prominent exception, that of a range of low hills, which lies in the direction of the length of the District, commencing from the Jummoo boundary below Bhimber, and running close and parallel to the River Jhelum for a distance of 30 miles. It has a breadth varying from 2 to 8 miles, and is termed the Pubbee; that being the name, according to the dialect of the country, for high ravy unproductive ground. The strata of these hills are, I believe, of the same class of fossiliferous rocks as the Sewalik range, later formations of the Tertiary period. They are prolific in fossils, some of which have been identified as the remains of elephants. The range is eminently sterile, and unproductive, presenting the appearance of a chaos of bare hillocks, readily yielding to the action of water. The highest peak is 1400 feet above the level of the sea, and 500 or 600 feet above the plain.

45.—But a closer inspection of the District discloses other features, varying from each other in a slighter degree, but still of an important character. Thus the upper portion of the District is undulating, composed, as it were, of broad waves. Between these lie the sandy beds of Nullahs, by which the waters flowing off the inclined sides of the high lands, take their course down the Doab, fertilizing the central plains: and lower, approaching the southern boundary, the uniformity of the plain is again varied by the high plateau of the Barr, with its attendant steppes of less or greater elevation, according to the distance the rivers.

46.—The longitudinal flow of the waters, as above described, forms another peculiar feature in the District. Instead of the natural drainage tending to the rivers, it is in the same direction. Most of the surplus rain water thus loses itself in the central plains, and the District may in this respect be said to form a basin for its own waters. Within a few miles of the Northern boundary lie the first low ranges of the Cashmere Hills, but between them and the

boundary, the country dips ; consequently no mountain streams find their way into the District. The District thus may be said both to possess advantages, and to be under disadvantages, as regards sources of productive power. On the one hand, the centre receives and retains the overflow from the upper undulations, and the tracts adjacent to the rivers receive continual moisture therefrom. On the other hand, owing to the elevation of the upper portion and the dip beyond, as well as from the interposition of the Pubbee range on the West side, the introduction of mountain streams from the Cashmere Hills, or of the waters of the Chenab or Jhelum, by way of canals, is impracticable.

47.—The District is distinguished by being the battle field of British conquest in the Punjab. Advancing from Lahore the British army, in 1848, first met the Sikhs at Ramnuggur, whither they advanced from their entrenchments at or near Jookaleean on the right bank of the Chenab, to meet us. Threatened on their left flank, they speedily retired, fighting as they went the battle of Sadoollapoor. The bulk of the British army then advanced to Hailan ; the Commander-in-Chief with Head Quarters crossing the Chenab, encamped at Jookaleean ; after a month's halt, a junction took place at Lassooree. The Sikhs were entrenched on the Southern spur of the Pubbee Hills, their left on Russool. The following day Lord Gough advanced to Dingah, the Khalsa descended into the plains, and the opposing armies met in the Jungles of Chillianwalla. Another month's halt and the Sikhs vanished from the opposite crest of the Hill, re-appearing at Goojerat. Striking our Camp we again marched to Lassooree, then to Koonjah, then to Shadeewala ; and the next day, leaving their tents standing round the City wall, as if certain of victory, and unappalled at the vast array (extending from Dhcerkee to Adowal) opposed to, and about to overwhelm them, the Sikhs, after many fruitless attempts to bear up against our artillery, and a sharp struggle in the village of Kalra, lost the battle of Goojerat, and with it the Kingdom they had won and consolidated 85 years before. Ten days later they

were passing harmless and dejected through the Camp at Kuthala, on their way to their homes; taunted by the very men, against whom, in 1857, they were destined to be raised up and led to victory in so wonderful a manner, through the walls of Dehli. The graves of those who fell at Chillianwala were, in 1851, enclosed by a substantial masonry wall; and a handsome stone obelisk standing in the centre, marks the spot which was that of the field hospital during the action, and immediately in the rear of the field of battle. The graves of those who fell at Goojerat are similarly enclosed and preserved. A plan of the Chillianwala obelisk will be found in Appendix XIV.

48.—The population of the district, according to the census of the 31st December, 1854, corrected to correspond with subsequent alterations in the district territorial limits, amounts to 5,00,167 souls, or 265·2 per square mile. The following is the detail:—

Total No. of souls.	HINDOOS.						MUSSULMAN.						Total No. of Males.	Total No. of Females.	BOTH SECTS.			Percentage of Hindoos.	Percentage of Mussulmans.	Percentage of Males.		
	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.		Total.		Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.		Total.		Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.			Total.							
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.												
5,00,167	25,697	20,675	25,136	20,612	50,833	41,287	92,120	1,81,071	1,56,189	37,592	33,195	2,18,663	1,89,384	4,08,047	2,69,496	2,30,671	3,83,632	1,16,535	5,00,167	18·4	81·6	54·02

49.—Great ignorance prevails relative to the first settlement of the various tribes, in this part of India. Each tribe has its meorasee or bard, and through these bards are transmitted, by memory, canticles professing to give the true account of the emigration of their respective tribes, the numerous branches or clans comprising them, &c. &c. One or two specimens are given in Appendix XX and XXI: I fear they must be pronounced very poor and weak compositions; and even after examining a number of them, little is gained towards arriving at any certain conclusion. All, however, concur in stating their advent to have been from

the east. The bulk of the Mussulmans are proselytes of the last 200 or 250 years, but even on this point, in respect to one or two tribes, some obscurity exists.

50.—The following table shews the way in which the country is divided with reference to creed, and the primary classes in each creed :—

No.	Class.	No. of clan.	Section of clan.	No. of villages belonging to each clan.	Total of Sect.	Grand total.	REMARKS.
<i>Mahomedans.</i>							
1	Sheikh, ...	1	Meeans, ...	25			
		2	Qoraishee, ...	2			
		3	Other branches of proselytized Hindoo Araeens, Lohars, Nijars, Telees, Mochis, ...	25			
2	Syud, ...	...	...	42			
3	Moghul, ...	...	...	16			
4	Puthan, ...	...	...	4			
5	Awan, ...	...	...	54			
6	Khokur, ...	...	...	11			
7	Jut, ...	1	Varaich, ...	188			
		2	Tarur, ...	131			
		3	Gondul, ...	55			
			Other classes, ...	255			
				629			
8	Goojur, ...	1	Kuthana, ...	315			
			Other Families, ...	188			
				503			
9	Rajpoot, ...	1	Chib, ...	51			
		2	Ranjah, ...	22			
			Other Families, ...	7			
				80			
					1,391		
			Total M ^h omedans		1,391		
<i>Hindoos.</i>							
10	Brahmin, ...	...	...	4			
11	Khuttree, ...	...	...	10			
12	Lubana, ...	...	...	8			
13	Bahroopia, ...	...	...	12			
14	Rajpoot, ...	...	...	5			
			Total Hindoos,		39		
						1,430	
			Grand Total,...		...	1,430	

51.—A Map will be found in the Appendix (No. XII.) showing the locality of each clan. It will be seen that, generally speaking, all the more powerful clans possess unbroken tracts of

Location of Tribes. The Gojur, the Jutater, and Chibhal.

country. Besides these separate clan locales, there are two grand divisions of the Doab—the “Jutater” comprising the East and South ; the “Gojer” on the West. These divisions are marked on the Map by a red dotted line. Where the boundary was fixed is now but vaguely known. But although (as will be seen to be the case) occupancy for several generations may have existed of a Goojer community in the “Jutater”, or of Juts in the “Goojer,” either party still maintains the proprietary right (Malikce), for its own class, up to the boundary. The country to the west of the Pubbee range is excepted from the above divisions. It forms a portion of a similar division termed Chibhal ; claimed and inhabited chiefly by the Chib clan, and situated for the most part to the north of the District, in the Jummoo Territory.

52.—Amongst the Mahomedans, only the two first mentioned classes, viz.

Mahomedans—Shaikhs,
Meeanas, Koraishees.

Meeans (a portion of them) and Koraishee, are Sheikhs of pure extraction. They are very few in number, having been always of too great sanctity perhaps to engage in much worldly business.

53.—But besides these there is a very large number of Hindoo proselytes,

Hindoo Proselytes.

who choose to enrol themselves in the high class of Sheikh. The rule on this head would appear to be very much the pleasure of the convert : there is a popular “saw”

“Sal-i-awal Joollaha boodum

Sal-i-doem Sheikh jee

Ghulla ghur urzan shawed

Im sal Syud me sho-em.”

by which a convert is supposed to presume at first to take rank only as a weaver ; after a year he will call himself a Sheikh ; and the third year, should he only be able to make a good appearance, he will assume the rank of Syud. The more important classes of, Juts, Goojers, Chibs, &c., seem, however, to have scorned, upon changing their faith, to range themselves in this manner with any of the elder classes of Mussulmans. Strong in number and influence, they

required no such fictitious aid, either to place them upon a respectable footing with regard to their new, or to shelter them from the taunts of their old brethren ; they therefore retained their Hindoo designations. The following list contains, I believe, all these miscellaneous Sheikhs. They are mostly residents of the towns, or are village servants :—

LIST OF MISCELLANEOUS SHEIKS.

No.	CASTE OR DESIGNATION.	REMARKS.	No.	CASTE OR DESIGNATION.	REMARKS.
1	Butwal or Vutwal,	Hind : Bullahur.	35	Kussaira, ...	(Mostly Hindus) Kasee workers, Brass workers, old pot buyers.
2	* Bhatee, ...		36	Kaghzee, ...	Paper manufacturers.
3	* Baildar or Od.		37	* Lohar, ...	Iron workers.
4	Cashmeree, ...	See detail of Cashmeree classes in para. 5k.	38	Lilaree, ...	Hind : Rungrez.
5	Canoongoe, ...		39	* Maskee, ...	Hind : Bheestee—Sakka.
6	Chamrung, ...	Leather Tanners (Khuttee.)	40	Moosullee, ...	Proselytized Chooras.
7	Chiroe, ...	Red Dyers.	41	* Mochi, ...	
8	Chamegur, ...	Cloth Printer,	42	* Machhee or Nanwae, ...	Hind : Bhuttiara, a section of Jeewurs.
9	* Chinbe, ...	Hind : Dhobee ; Washerman.	43	Meerasee, ...	(Hindus) Bhat or Rae or Dhom.
10	Durzee, ...		44	* Memar, ...	Hind : Raj—Masons.
11	* Dodhee, ...	Hind : Guddee-Milkmen.	45	Mullah, ...	Boatmen.
12	Dohlee, ...	Drummers.	46	Moosuver, ...	Painters.
13	Dharee, ...	Bards.	47	Nyarria, ...	Refiners.
14	Dubgur, ...	Make Coopas ; Hind : Coopawala.	48	Naichabund, ...	Hind : Naichagur—Hookatube makers and binders.
15	Feelwan, ...	Elephant men.	49	* Nuckarchee, ...	Nakara musician.
16	* Gugre, ...	Hind : Boreabaf ; matters.	50	Oolma, ...	Mo-ullum, Mulwana, Molvee, Musjid officials.
17	Ghuriala, ...	Moulders.	51	Phooleree or Uttar,	Hind : Gundhee.
18	Huiam, ...		52	* Pairne, ...	Occupation of Bazeegur-Jugglers, Hin : muddaree.
19	Hulwae, ...	Sweet-meat men.	53	Pukkeewala,	
20	* Jutkata, ...	Jut—Wool or body hair ; and Katta—spinning.	54	* Painjee, ...	Hind : Dhoonna-Cotton cleaners.
21	* Jeewur, ...		55	Puttoce, ...	Hind : Putwa—Silk weavers Cordings &c.
22	* Joolaha, ...	Some remain Hindus called Megh. Hind : kolee (weavers.)	56	* Raeen, ...	Formerly Hindus : Mallees Baghwans.
23	Khoja, ...	Formerly Khuttees.	57	* Rubabee, ...	Fiddlers.
24	Kukkezaee, ...	Also called Bulledee (Bile laddé.)	58	* Rawul, ...	Hind : Baid Huqcem—Doctors.
25	Kusai, ...	Butchers.	59	Shanagurh, ...	Comb makers Kungeegurs.
26	* Kutteek, ...		60	* Surwan, ...	Camelmen.
27	Khoosre, ...	Hind : Khoja (Eunuch.)	61	Tirkhan, ...	Carpenters.
28	Kulaegur, ...	Tinmen.	62	Telee, ...	Oilmen.
29	Khurashee, ...	Millers (Khrash—a large corn grinding stone turned by a Bullock.)	63	Thuthiar, ...	Hind : Tuthera metal workers Braziers.
30	* Koomhar, ...	Brickmakers.	64	* Vungali, ...	Make Vunga or Bracelets Hind : Muniar.
31	Kunjur, ...		65	Zurgur, ...	Goldsmiths.
32	Kumboo, ...	Greengrocers.			
33	Kulavut, ...	Fiddlers.			
34	Kofutgur, ...	Enamel workers or Gilders.			
34½	* Kullundur, ...	A class of itinerant beggars.			

* NOTE.—The classes marked with an asterisk are not admitted by some others as Sheikhs ; some of them will assert themselves to be Sheikhs, some are only emerging from obscurity and beginning to be styled Sheikhs. The rule in fact has no certain limits. I have therefore included all the miscellaneous Mussulman classes in the above Table.

Cashmerees.

54.—The Cashmerees, again, have their own divisions and denominations as below :—

LIST OF DIVISIONS AND DENOMINATIONS AMONGST CASHMEREES.

Number.	Caste or Designation.	Remarks.	Number.	Caste or Designation.	Remarks.
1	But, ...	Pundit and Brahmin Prose-lytes.	13	Mullik, ...	Rajpoot.
2	Beg, ...		14	Mochi, ...	Mochi.
3	Busbainde, ...	High caste.	15	Pundit, ...	Proselytized Arora Khuttees.
4	Dar, ...	Low Zemindars,	16	Pulloo, ...	Ajur-Aheer.
5	Don, ...	Painja,	17	Paik, ...	Hurkara Dak.
6	Gar, ...	Uttar, Punsaree.	18	Pandee, ...	Porter.
7	Kunae, ...	Average Zemindars.	19	Pande, ...	A high rank.
8	Khan, ...	Those who may be connected by marriage with Puthans.	20	Rathur, ...	Zemindars of good degree.
9	Kurrar, ...	Koombar.	21	Raishoo, ...	Majawur, Peerzada.
10	Kotoo, ...	Paper maker.	22	Shah, ...	Syud-Fukeer.
11	Laveenah, ...	Dhurwae.	23	Soofz, ...	Dirjee.
12	Mullah, ...	Manjhee.	24	Urm, ...	Raeen.
			25	Vair, ...	Khoja, Bunnia.

55.—The location of Syuds is of very old date ; they are few in number and scattered. As no one, not a Syud, would presume to take a Syud to wife, although not precluded from seeking wives for themselves elsewhere, (and occasionally taking them from Koraishees, Ghukkers &c., and sometimes from the Moghuls,) they do not need to do so, and mostly intermarry, unexportable females being plentiful. Being thus exclusive, the few existing communities hold together. Their properties therefore are generally minutely divided, and much litigation and keen contention amongst themselves are the natural results.

56.—Moghuls also are scarce : they date from the Moghul invasions.

They are an unhappy race. Puffed up with pride of birth, they account themselves above all other classes except Syuds ; even amongst themselves, each house reckons itself higher than its neighbour, and, amongst the clans, although of high descent, they are now at a discount. Those that might be admitted their equals despise them,—such as Chibs and Ghukkers,—while to lower classes they themselves will not stoop. The consequence is that social relations are sometimes at a dead lock ;

marriages cannot be arranged, and suspicions of female infanticide have sometimes attached to them. Only a short time ago, I found that the Moghul village of Russool, contained 18 unmarried adult women, varying in age from 20 to 60: two had attained this last venerable virginity. Engaged in their youth to Moghul lads, their parents had fallen out, and sulky to the last, the sore had never healed; the marriage could not be solemnized, nor the engagement broken off. A case occurred in which a new-born child was found dead near their village, when I improved the opportunity, and recommended general reconciliation. I was glad to hear, 6 months after, that nearly all the young ladies had been settled in life.

57.—The Khokurs rejoice in the title of Mullik, and trace their descent from Mahomed Guznee. The Awans also assign to themselves high Mahomedan origin, tracing their descent from Qootub Shah, cousin of the prophet.

58.—The Juts and Goojers are again sub-divided into a great number of families, each called by its own name, which is generally that of some ancestor, who became in his time so powerful, or otherwise noted, as to leave his name to his posterity. It would not appear, however, that any new divisions have been separated off from the main stock for the last 100 or 120 years. During this period there would seem to have been no giants, and the various clans have been content to reverence and abide by the distinguishing denominations derived from their ancestors prior to that time. It is probable, also, that after the Mahomedan time, no Mussulman Zemindar was allowed to become so prominent, as to warrant his setting himself up as the founder of a clan. It was then the Hindoo's turn to become distinguished and found families, and, accordingly, we have the numerous Sikh clan divisions of Sundanwala, Alowala, Atareewala, Chachee, &c. &c. which however, unlike the Mussulmans, seem to have derived their names, not so much from persons, as from places and things. Most of the clans num-

ber but few families, sometimes owning but a single village. But to this there are some notable exceptions among the Juts. The Varaich, Tarur, and Gondul clans are very strong, and hold a superior status.

59.—The Varaich clan is peculiar to this District. The story of its founder runs as follows :—A Jut being killed in battle near
The Varaich Juts. Thanesur, his wife became an outcast, took refuge under a tree, gave birth to a son, and died. Rajah Jypal, when out hunting, discovered the child, and gave it protection. The tree under which it was found was a Bur-gut ; the most appropriate name for the child was, therefore, Bur-a-ach (shade) ; the name of Varaich was accordingly given to the boy. When he grew up to manhood, the Rajah gave him his daughter in marriage, and having no son, was succeeded by him, and his descendants for three generations, in his Raj. Varaich was a mighty man worthy his good fortune. His descendants, therefore, continued to distinguish their family by his name. Adversity came, when they fled to the Punjab, and settled down as tillers of the ground. Sixteen generations later, two men named Ubbo and Jeo attained a pre-eminent position among the clan, and became Mussulmans; and since their time there have been two Turufs or subdivisions in the clan, one composed of the descendants of Ubbo, the other of Jeo. A pedigree table of the Varaich clan from Varaich himself, will be found in the Appendices (No. XVIII.), and attached to it a list of villages held in proprietary by the clan : it will be seen, that out of 216 villages inhabited by this class of Juts, 192 belong to this District. In the pedigree table, below each ancestor's name, are written the names of the villages he founded, and it will be found, that in the village pedigree tables in the Revenue office prepared at Settlement, the last entered in this, are the first entered in those pedigree tables. Assuming these tables to be correct, we thus have the pedigree of every Varaich proprietor in this District, up to the ancestor who gave his name to the clan 600 years ago. A very few Hindoo Varaichs are still found scattered through the

District, still claiming relationship with their proselyte brethren. They are chiefly situated in the Goojrat Tehsil, (vide clan Map, Appendix XII.)

60.—The Tarurs established themselves in the Punjab during the reign of Hoomayoon, being then Hindoos. They first took up their abode in the Rechna Doab near Ramnugger, in which Illaqua there are still a large number of the clan. They divide themselves into 10 families descended from the following ancestors :—

The Tarur Juts.

- | | | |
|----------------|------------|---------------|
| 1.—Dirdunshee, | 4.—Gondra, | 7.—Pippul, |
| 2.—Shamshee, | 5.—Mora, | 8.—Lukhunpal, |
| 3.—Oomrao, | 6.—Ooppal, | 9.—Oondra, |
| 10.—Pondra. | | |

Seven inhabit the Punjab; the remaining three are said to be still in their old country on the confines of Rajpootana. The Punjab clans embraced the Musulman faith very shortly after their settlement.

61.—The Gonduls inhabit, and give their name to, the Bar: they are therefore not peculiar to this District, and probably exist in greater numbers in Shahpoor. They are located chiefly in the Phalia Tehsil, on the Jhelum side, (vide clan Map, Appendix XII.) A kind of rivalry has always existed between the Varaich and the Gondul clans. Now, however, it is almost purely traditional. They intermarry freely, and appear to be on pretty friendly terms.

The Gondul Juts.

Miscellaneous Juts. 62.—Subjoined is a list of the miscellaneous Jut families inhabiting this District :—

No.	DENOMINATION.	No.	DENOMINATION.	No.	DENOMINATION.
1	Arubee.	24	Goolloo.	47	Langreeal.
2	Barith.	25	Guddoo.	48	Maikum.
3	Burchal.	26	Gujeeal.	49	Mahe.
4	Bhooccan.	27	Heer.	50	Mangut.
5	Bhoon.	28	Hujal.	51	Moollanah.
6	Buggul.	29	Hunj.	52	Mulle.
7	Bhootti.	30	Hunjra.	53	Mullecanuh.
8	Bhagut.	31	Hurrur.	54	Munder.
9	Bhunder.	32	Hurrul.	55	Mundh.
10	Bhuttee.	33	Hutar.	56	Nuth.
11	Bhugwal.	34	Jum.	57	Phoke.
12	Bungaial.	35	Jummut.	58	Phoolarwun
13	Dharee.	36	Juggor.	59	Sabee.
14	Dhun.	37	Jhung.	60	Sahotra.
15	Doodde.	38	Kowratanah.	61	Sidh.
16	Doogul.	39	Kutwal.	62	Siveea.
17	Dhoodrae.	40	Kudder.	63	Seeyan.
18	Dhonter.	41	Kungh.	64	Soccean.
19	Dhool.	42	Khuranah.	65	Sohul.
20	Dub.	43	Luddar.	66	Soan.
21	Dulle.	44	Luk.	67	Sundoo.
22	Gill.	45	Ladee.	68	Thumal.
23	Goojerat.	46	Lungar.		

63.—The large number of miscellaneous Juts given above are fondest of the title of zemindar, which a Goojur takes no pleasure in assuming. Both are now of very similar tastes and habits, but old instincts still linger about them; while the Jut considers himself *par excellence* zemindar, the Goojur (Gow-char,) deems it more his proper vocation to herd cattle, and subsist by the sale of their produce. Still there is none of that wide difference which distinguishes a Goojur from a Jut in Hindoostan. The title of honor among the Juts is Chowdrie, while the Goojur rejoices in the style of Mehur.

64.—Among the Goojurs the Kuthana family is the strongest, and almost peculiar to the district. A pedigree table of this family forms Appendix No. XIX. From the list attached to it, the local distribution of the family will appear as follows :—

Kuthana Goojurs.

In Goojerat 123 villages ;

„ Sealkote, 2 „

„ Jummoo, 1 „

Total,.. 126 Villages.

Miscellaneous Goojurs.

65.—A list of the Goojur clans inhabiting the District is here subjoined:—

LIST OF GOOJUR CLANS IN THE DISTRICT.

No.	CASTE OR DESIGNATION.	No.	CASTE OR DESIGNATION.	No.	CASTE OR DESIGNATION.
1	Awanah.	21	Gidhee.	41	Baroo.
2	Banee.	22	Hukle.	42	Bungiaal.
3	Bhoomlee.	23	Hurrur.	43	Chechee.
4	Bijar.	24	Jungul.	44	Chowhan.
5	Bhuttee.	25	Jagul.	45	Chhoorree.
6	Bijran.	26	Jheendhur.	46	Dooree.
7	Baher.	27	Juggoo.	47	Dhendee.
8	Burre.	28	Kutanah.	48	Dhedur.
9	Bat.	29	Kusanah.	49	Pour.
10	Bhulesar.	30	Kharee.	50	Pudhana.
11	Bhund.	31	Koolee.	51	Phamre.
12	Bhalot.	32	Kulal.	52	Puswal.
13	Burwal.	33	Loosur.	53	Sangoo.
14	Dhoollian.	34	Lumbour.	54	Seeyal.
15	Dhoodde.	35	Lodhe.	55	Theekreea.
16	Dhouchuk	36	Mahesce.	56	Toor.
17	Gorsee.	37	Mailoo.	57	Tash.
18	Gegee.	38	Munglut.	58	Urnea.
19	Gujrahee.	39	Maikun.		
20	Ghaill.	40	Naphureeye.		

66.—The Chibs are of Rajpoot descent. They hold themselves to be of high rank. Ghukkers condescend to take Chib Chibs. They are of the same stock as the Hindoo Chibs who are located in considerable strength along the foot of the Himalaya at the head of this Doab. The head quarters of Chibhal is Bhimber. Their emigration is asserted to have been from Kangra, and they allege their ancestor Chib to have been a Kutoch. The Mahomedan section of the clan embraced the Mahomedan faith in the reign of Aurungzebe, the head of the clan, Rajah Soorsadee, setting the example. He is remembered as Soorsadee the martyr; having been killed by a Candaharee Moghul named Peer Hybut Khan. His tomb is near Bhimber, miraculous and sacred. A curious custom connected with it is kept up amongst the clan. When a child is born, a lock of hair (chotee) is left untouched until the child is fit to be taken to the tomb of his ancestor, or until its parents can afford to make the customary offerings. It is

then carried to the sepulchre with considerable pomp, and, after certain ceremonies, the virgin lock is cut off, and the child admitted a Chib into the clan. A person with whom this observance has been neglected, would not be considered a Chib of the right sort at all, and until it is performed the mother may not eat flesh.

67.—Like Rajpoots generally, until their independence was overthrown by Maharajah Runjeet Singh, the Chibs disdained to carry on agricultural pursuits. In this respect now, however, they are on a par with Juts and others. While independent, the clan divided itself into 4 major and 6 minor divisions. The former were termed Mundees, the latter, Dherees ;—the Head of each Mundee enjoyed the honorable title of Rao. The Chiefs of the Dherees were called Thukkers. The Raes ruled over 22 villages, the Thukkers over 12, and all were subject to the Head of the clan, who held, as now, the rank of Rajah. These distinctive appellations of Rao and Thukker have long ceased to be made use of. The families in which the titles were formerly hereditary are known, but they retain none of their old influence beyond their own villages. The head quarters of the Mundees and Dherees were at the following villages :—

MUND E E S.	D H E R E E S.
1. Punjerh (In Jummoo.)	1. Bilancee.
2. Thoote.	2. Baisah.
3. Dowr. (in ditto.)	3. Nowthel.
4. Bhulwal.	4. Kumbhee.
	5. Kullurce.
	6. Siller (In Jummoo.)

68.—The Ranjhas trace their descent in a very indistinct and unsatisfactory manner. Some repute them Koraishees, but their customs attest their Hindoo origin, and they might almost be ranked as Juts. They do not allow themselves however to be Juts; I have therefore ranged them under the head of Rajpoots.

69.—The Hindoos, it will have been seen, form but a small minority of the population. Juts are scattered here and there. There are a few Jut Seikhs in Koonjah. Khuttrees are generally residents of towns, shop-keepers, and men formerly in service: so the Aroras. The latter reside chiefly in the Phalia Tehseel.

70.—The following are the various castes which are found in the Khuttrees. tree division of the Hindoo community:—

No.	CASTE OR DESIGNATION.	No.	CASTE OR DESIGNATION.	No.	CASTE OR DESIGNATION.
1	Bluñlee.	8	Kanna.	15	Saithee.
2	Chopre.	9	Kupoor.	16	Sobtee.
3	Chudde.	10	Mulhotra.	17	Soorvee.
4	Doogul.	11	Muswahlee.	18	Tiraon.
5	Handhe.	12	Najjhar.	19	Tudhee.
6	Khooalee.	13	Oree.	20	Tunmoon.
7	Kukkur.	14	Sansee	21	Vudhersee.

The above are engaged in trade, shop-keeping, &c. The Gondree caste has been already mentioned in para. 2 *ante*.

71.—The Bâh-roopeeâs are a peculiar people. They all live on the banks of the Chenab. They set forth to have been originally Rajpoots of the Rahtor, (Sooruj bunsee) Chohwan, and Panwar (Chunder bunsee) divisions, residents of Central India, and their emigration to the Punjab is told on this wise. That in the time of the Emperor Akbar, one of his generals, Rajah Mân, being sent to the western frontier to resist the incursions of the Pathans, enlisted a number of these Rajpoots in his army. On reaching Attock, religious superstition made them hesitate to proceed further. Word of this being sent to Dehli the Emperor replied:

“ *Subhee bhoon Goopal kee,*

“ *Tû meñ uttuk kâhâ,*

“ *Jâke mun meñ uttuk hai,*

“ *So hee uttuk râhâ.*”

playing upon the word "attuk" (obstacle) to the effect that the Attuk river was an obstacle to those who wished to be obstructed :—for the rest, all the Earth was God's, and the same on whatever side of the river it lay. Thus taunted, they crossed, but their leader soon died ; supplies were cut off, and the force broke up. Unable to return to India, the Rajpoots in question settled down in various parts of the Punjab, and took to all kinds of occupations for subsistence. This procured for them the appellation of " Bâh-roopeâ" or Baji-gur. Then in the Sikh times, Jodh Singh, one of the Surdar, of those companions in conquests, Goojer Singh and Churru Singh, induced them to take the Pahul, and gave the banks of the Rivers near wherever they were located, where the Jungle was thickest and unoccupied. Some part of the above may perhaps be more traditional than true. Among Sikhs they are considered of low caste, ineligible as associates for Khuttees and other Sikhs of respectable Hindoo origin, and their Rajpoot ancestry is deemed fabulous. However this may be, although families of all three kinds are to be found in one village, they keep up the clan division amongst themselves ; and they would seem to bear a somewhat different character from the Bahroopees or buffoons of Hindustan. They are very expert at all trades in which grass and other alluvial products can be brought into use ; tolerable husbandmen, and almost amphibious. In person they are tall but rather slight ; in character very docile and good humored. I believe they are to be found on the banks of the Chenab, Ravee, and Sutlej, but never West of the first-named River.

72.—The Lubanas are also a peculiar people, not existing, I believe, any where West of this District. Their status amongst
 Lubanas. Sikhs is much the same as that of the Bah-roopees.

They correspond to the Bunjaras of Hindoostan, carrying on an extensive trade by means of large herds of laden bullocks. Latterly they have taken to agriculture, but as an additional means of livelihood, not as a substitute for trade. As a section of the community they deserve every consideration and en-

couragement. They are generally fine substantially built people. They also possess much spirit. In anarchical times when the freaks or feuds of petty Governors would drive the Juts and Goujers to seek a temporary abiding place away from their ancestral village, the Lubanas would stand their ground, and perhaps improve the opportunity by extending their grasp over the best lands in the village, in which their shorter-sighted and less provident lords of the manor had, in some former period, permitted them to take up their abode for purposes of commerce. Several cases of this nature came to light during settlement, and in most of them the strength and spirit of progress were as apparent in the Lubanas, as were the opposite qualities conspicuous in their Goojer opponents. Their principal village is Tanda, (which means a large caravan of laden bullocks) and is an instance of what I have above alluded to. Allowed to reside by the Goojer proprietors of Mota, they get possession of the soil, build a Qusba, and in every point of importance swamp the original proprietors. They have been recognized as proprietors, but feudatory to their former landlords the Goojers of Mota, paying to them annually, in recognition thereof, a sum equal to 1-10th of the Government demand.

Rajpoots.

73.—Rajpoots include—

1	Minhas.	8	Jural.
2	Bujoo.	9	Jumwal.
3	Chib.	10	Kugger.
4	Suroonch.	11	Junjoco.
5	Charuk.	12	Dukhial.
6	Lunga.	13	Dumal.
7	Mungleea.	14	Mahal.

inhabiting a few villages on the banks of the Tovey on the Jummoo boundary. Most of this class were transferred to Sealkote with the Bujwat and Gungwal Talooquas.

74.—The distinctness of variety in the physiognomies and physique of

Peculiarities of physiognomy and physique amongst the tribes.

some of the Hindu classes above noticed is remarkable.

The Khuttreas, and amongst them the Aroras, the

Lubanas, and the Baroopeas, are each unmistakable in appearance, and differ markedly from each other and from the rest of the community. Thus, the Arora differs from the common Khuttree in his short thick-set square form. The Lubana is a large, well-built, shrewd, though rather heavy, looking man, while the Bahroopea is generally spare, lively, and good-tempered. The same wide diversity of appearance is not observable among the Mussulmans, though they too present characteristic differences. The agricultural classes taken as a whole are all fine men of large build. Though not the tallest, the Chibs possess the greatest strength and powers of endurance. Their more muscular development is generally admitted. Gōnduls are very large powerful looking men, and are reputed as brave as they are athletic. Could they be induced to take service they would make fine soldiers.

75.—Although the population may be said to be almost wholly Mahomedan, Islamism is exhibited in only a very imperfect form.

General Character.

What may be called social religion is strong enough, but the proselytes of 300 years have never entirely forsaken the customs of their old faith, and still, in many respects, abide by them. Although, therefore, every village has its mosque, family parohits (at least among the Juts) are not rare, and, while acknowledging the *Sharah* and solemnizing marriages according to the rites of the Qoran, Brahmins are not uncommonly made the agents in arranging betrothals. Marriages between persons of the same clan are by the Juts deemed improper;—so also the Hindoos. They hold themselves free from many of the burdensome observances which appear in so great measure to constitute Hinduism in Hindustan. Both classes are, in their mutual ignorance, drawn much more towards each other, and, except when a cow is killed, or such like outrage committed upon the feelings of either, they live together in peace. Generally speaking, I think the people are a manly race. They are extravagant and improvident, and their sense of morality is extremely blunt. To protect a thief or a murderer is a virtue; to commit a cattle theft is, in the lower parts of the District at least, the test of manhood

and merit. Still there is, I think, much to like and hope for. In reasonable intelligence they are, I believe, certainly superior to the population eastward of this Doab. They are fond and ambitious of distinctions of rank. I do not consider them very litigious or quarrelsome, and, out of court at least, in their dealings with each other, I believe them generally faithful and true to their engagements.

76.—The internal boundaries of the District have been from time to time arranged as follows. At the outset of our administration there was a Tehsil Head quarters fixed at the Sudder station, another at Koonjah, and a third at Qadirabad. Matters however soon shaped themselves more geographically, and in June 1849, three Tehseels were formed at Goojrat, Kharian, and Phalia, and 12 Thannas at the following places :—

No.	NAME OF THANNAH.	No.	NAME OF THANNAH.	No.	NAME OF THANNAH.
1	Kurrianwalla.	5	Kharian.	9	Dingah.
2	Kotla.	6	Nowrungabad.	10	Hailan.
3	Jelalpoor.	7	Goojerat.	11	Qadirabad.
4	Dowlutnugger.	8	Koonjah.	12	Sohawa.

77.—The Tehseels were arranged to correspond with the Sikh Zails, to break up which would, it was thought, “ have caused much confusion :” the allotment of Zails therefore took place as follows :—

No.	NAME OF ZAIL.	No. of VILLAGES.	No.	NAME OF ZAIL.	No. of VILLAGES.
<i>Tehseel Goojerat.</i>					
1	Goojerat, ...	8	5	Gurhee, ...	63
2	Chikree, ...	11	6	Dhoreea, ..	13
3	Shook, ...	7	7	Kohar, ..	13
4	Sheikhpoor, ...	12	8	Bhagoo, ..	7
5	Jelalpoor, ...	10	9	Mohree, ..	9
6	Bhagowal, ...	8	10	Burnalee, ..	18
7	Pindee Mianee, ...	13	11	Hannadoo, ..	47
8	Dhool, ...	8	12	Chechee Chowhan, ..	37
9	Ramkee, ...	8			
10	Shehbazpoor, ...	8		Total of Tehseel Kharian	490
11	Lukhunwal, ...	8			
12	Maree, ...	9		<i>Tehseel Phalia.</i>	
13	Thutte Moosa, ...	11			
14	Nanoowal, ...	4	1	Parcanwala, ..	22
15	Dowlutnugger, ...	34	2	Jookalia, ...	6
16	Khawas poor, ...	18	3	Chukrian, ..	3
17	Kurrianwalla, ...	27	4	Phalia, ..	39
18	Gungowal, ...	50	5	Sadoollapoor, ..	8
19	Koonjah, ...	61	6	Kolanwala, ...	42
20	Shadiwal, ...	21	7	Hailan, ..	9
21	Kalra, ...	14	8	Muggowal, ..	11
	Total of Tehseel Goojerat,...	350	9	Qadirabad, ..	69
	<i>Tehseel Kharian</i>		10	Majra, ..	19
			11	Moosa, ..	36
1	Gooliana, ...	64		Total of Tehseel Phalia,	264
2	Villages of Bhimber, ...	36			
3	Kotla Kukrah, ...	35			
4	Dinga, ...	148	44	Grand Total of all three Tehseels, ...	1,104

NOTE.—Several smaller Mahals are here clubbed up in one Mouzah; hence the total appears considerably under the present number.

78.—The Thannah limits were not made to correspond with the Tehseels, but had jurisdictions assigned to them with a general regard to area, and although Zails were generally followed, it happened in the case of Dowlutnugger, Sohawa, Koonjah, and Dingah Thannahs, that the villages in their jurisdiction appertained to two Tehseels.

79.—Alteration in these internal boundaries was first necessitated by the exchange of villages, mentioned in para: 40 as having taken place in 1855, between this District and Shahpoor.

The villages made over to Shahpore appertained to the Phalia Tehseel, while those received from that District were attached to Kharian. Thanah Qadirabad became diminished, while the Sohawa Thanah, absorbing Bhikkee, (a Shahpore Thanah), had its limits extended.

89.—These Tehseel and Thanah boundaries remained unaltered until the internal divisions were finally revised at regular settlement in 1856, when a very general change took place.

The number of both Tehseels and Thanahs remained as before, but the boundaries of all were altered. The Thanahs were made to correspond with the Tehseels, and in the re-formation of the Tehseels, the old Zail boundaries were disregarded,—a circumstance which is to be regretted, and which would seem to have been unnecessary,—reference being had only to assessment circles, population, area, revenue, &c. Compare maps in Appendices VIII. and X. Below is

a tabular statement showing the statistics of the Tehseel and Thannah jurisdictions at which we have now arrived.

Name of Pergunah.	NAME OF THANNAH.	No of Villages.	Area in square Miles.	Population.	No of houses.	Population per square mile.
GOUDERAT.	Kotwallah, ...	128	104.36	61,321	14,567	587.78
	Muggowal, ...	103	116.76	40,346	10,100	345.54
	Jekalpoor, ...	201	180.30	77,532	16,874	430.01
	Karrianwala, ...	121	151.31	45,472	9,679	300.52
	Total, ...	553	552.73	2,24,671	51,220	406.47
KHARIAN.	Kharian, ...	114	112.34	29,353	6,906	261.3
	Kotlah, ...	115	123.20	35,510	7,838	288.2
	Lalla Moosa, ...	83	78.63	31,184	4,650	396.5
	Dingah, ...	121	168.91	34,733	8,180	205.6
	Aurangabad, ...	112	174.62	34,420	6,814	197.1
	Total, ...	545	657.70	1,53,200	34,388	232.93
PHALIA.	Phalia, ...	138	245.52	54,237	11,548	220.9
	Qadirabad, ...	84	165.14	25,410	6,257	159.9
	Sohawa, ...	110	265.66	32,143	7,121	120.9
	Total, ...	332	676.32	1,11,790	25,226	165.29
Grand Total, ...		1,429	1,886.75	4,89,661	1,10,834	259.52

The statistics of population given in the above table are taken from the Settlement Office, and do not correspond with those given in para. 48. There is reason to believe that the latter are more correct, but a detail is not obtainable from them for each Thannah, or even Tehseel, according to present boundaries.

81.—There have generally been three Civil Officers appointed to the District,—a Deputy Commissioner, an Assistant, and an Extra Assistant Commissioner. This is exclusive of Settlement Officers. The following table exhibits a detail of appointments.

Civil Officers attached to the District since annexation.



Sudder Office Establishments. Schedule of 1849. 82.—The Sudder Office Establishments were formed in 1849 as below :—

DESIGNATION OF OFFICE.	AMOUNT OF SALARY PER MEN-SEM.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.	
SUDDER ESTABLISHMENT.	
1 Serishtadar,	Rs. 100
1 Mohafiz Duftur,	35
1 Wasil Bagee Navees,	30
1 Nazir,	20
1 Izhar Navees,	20
1 Perwanah Navees,	15
1 Roznamcha Navees,	10
ENGLISH OFFICE.	
Head Clerk,	150
2nd Clerk,	100
1 Duftry,	8
TREASURY OFFICE.	
1 Treasurer,	50
1 Seaha Navees,	20
1 Fotedar,	15
OFFICE SERVANTS.	
1 Duftry,	8
1 Bheesty,	4
1 Classee,	5
1 Furrash,	4
10 Chupprasees at 5 each,	50
1 Jemadar,	8
Grand Total Revenue Department, ...	657
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.	
SUDDER ESTABLISHMENT.	
1 Serishtadar,	100
1 Mohafiz Duftur,	30
1 Roobkar Navees,	20
1 Nazir,	20
1 Nuqsha Navees,	20
1 Izhar Navees,	20
1 Ditto,	15
1 Perwana Navees,	15
1 Roznamcha Navees,	15
EXCLUSIVELY CIVIL.	
1 Naib Serishtadar,	45
1 Izhar Navees,	15
EXTRA ASSISTANT'S ESTABLISHMENT.	
1 Seristadar,	40
1 Mohafiz Duftur,	20
1 Izhar Navees,	15
OFFICE PEONS.	
10 Peons, at 5 each,	50
Grand Total Judicial Department, ...	440

83.—A slight alteration was made in the above schedule in 1857, by the addition of an assistant to the Seaha Nuvees, another to the Judicial Mohafiz Duftur, each on 15 rupees per mensem, and an increase to 35 Rs. of the pay of the Seaha Nuvees. Besides the above, and the Mofussil Establishments detailed in paras. 104 and 105, a District Dāk Establishment is sanctioned and maintained, consisting of 1 Mohurrir at 8 rupees per mensem, 26 runners at 3-8 each, and 2 rupees for Stationery.

Comparative abstract of the Revenue in 1849 and 1859.

84.—The Revenue of the District at Annexation and now, may be compared thus :—

No.	SOURCE OF REVENUE.	In 1849.			In 1859.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Land Revenue, ...	4,56,292	...	...	5,19,838	11	7
2	Excise on Spirits, ...	3,065	8	...	2,924	...	...
3	Ditto on Drugs, ...	875	...	...	1,309	...	...
4	Ditto on Salt and Saltpetre (for 1857-58,) ...	...	...	...	510	...	...
5	Law Stamps, ...	1,718	12	...	6,204	14	5
6	Post Office, ...	270	1	...	983	10	9
7	Nuzzool Fund, ...	2,651	15	...	2,827	4	9
8	Road Fund, ...	5,280	13	10	5,738	13	9

Detailed information is given in Appendix II.

85.—The Settlement was commenced by Mr. R. Temple, in December 1852. He was succeeded by Mr. E. A. Prinsep, in July 1854. I succeeded the latter officer in May 1856, after being his Assistant for the year previous; and under my direction matters have been conducted to a termination.

86.—The Revenue Survey was effected by Lieutenant Colonel Shortrede, between 1853 and 1855.

87.—Mr. Temple instructed the Putwarees, completed the demarcation of boundaries, made the Khusreh measurement of three-fourths of the District, and was about to assess the Goojerat

Progress made by each Officer.

Pergunnah, when he was called away. Mr. Prinsep completed the measurements, and revised the assessments of Pergunnahs Kharian and Phalia. My duties have consisted in the assessment of Pergunnah Goojerat, and the compilation of the records of rights in all three Pergunnahs.

88.—My remarks upon the settlement work will follow the arrangement of our operation, which were at first chiefly fiscal, and afterwards judicial. Such knowledge as I possess in regard to the District generally, its history or peculiarities; save what may be necessary to elucidate the subject immediately in hand; is given in other portions of pages.

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e, at

89.—The ground work upon which the Settlement Officer had to work may be thus described:—In the Sikh times, the almost universal custom was to pay in grain, the government portion being assessed by Kunkoot, or Butae. In later times, sometimes money leases would be given, or fixed money-rates on ploughs, or on the Bigah, levied, but instances of this kind were exceptional, and rarely lasted any time. One-half was, according to the Mahomedan rule, the Government share. In the poorer villages one-third would be taken, but generally speaking the full half share would be made up by a larger number of extra charges. In the Bar, and other places where the expenses of bringing the lands under the plough would be unusually great, one-fourth would be assessed as the Government share.

90.—When the Punjab Government came under the supervision of British Officers in 1846, Lieutenant Lake, Assistant Resident, (now Major Lake, Commissioner of the Trans-Sutlej Division) made a summary money Settlement of the greater part

1st. Summary Settlement.

of the District. He based his assessment mainly upon the average of the payments of the three previous years.

91.—Again, at annexation in 1849, a second Summary Settlement was made by Mr. Melvill, Secretary to the Board of Administration. It was effected at Lahore, and with considerable difficulty. The chief malgoozars came forward unwillingly, and it was a success to have induced them to take up the leases at all. This Settlement gave considerable reduction from the jummas fixed by Lieutenant Lake, but of course information was defective; all kinds of conflicting influences were brought into play, and it was soon found to be both too unequal, and in many instances too high, to stand.

92.—Accordingly in 1851 a revision was attempted by the District Officer. It had not, however, made much progress, when it became evident that it would not be an improvement upon its predecessors. It was therefore cancelled, and matters remained in *statu quo* until 1852. In that year the Board of Administration issued their Circular No. 9 of 16th February, published at page 160 of the Book of printed Circulars, enjoining timely relief where required, and at the same time the late Sir H. Lawrence, then President of the Board, recorded the following Memorandum relating to the assessments of this particular District.

MEMORANDUM

" On Goojerat Assessments, by the President of the Board of Administration."

" I enclose a Roobkarree regarding the many complaints I have received at every stage in the Goojerat district, from the zemindars regarding their present assessment, and request the particular attention of the Members to it."

" There was a khusrah measurement of the whole District last year, and another was completed for Sumbut 1903 in October; yet though the three years' assessment was over

“ with Khureef of 1907, and the third season's crops, or Rubbee of 1809, is now on the ground, no revision of the assessment has been made, though there are such inequalities in the assessment as from one anna a Bigah to $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, without any apparent reason or explanation on the Khusrah or Pergunnah abstract.”

“ I visited several villages the zemindars of which complained of over-assessment, and their appearance bespeaks great poverty, and utter inability to pay the Revenue fixed on them ; whereas it is obvious that villages paying one, two, three, and four annas, must, in most cases be under-assessed, and render more hard to bear, the burthens of their neighbours. On the 16th I had not less than 50 petitions regarding the assessment alone, and had I halted a day at any stage in the Goojerat District, I am convinced I should have had hundreds of petitions.”

“ An active intelligent officer, with the Khusrahs in his hand, might make all the necessary enquiries for a Summary Settlement in a month.”

93.—It was added, that the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Brand Sapte, should be entrusted with the duty indicated of making a new Summary Settlement without delay. Accordingly, Mr. Sapte went to work, and on the 29th May of the same year was able to report, that he had revised the assessment of the whole District. This Settlement proved a good one; it worked well until the revision under report. It corrected many, and left few inequalities. It gave a reduction of 5·85 per cent and a rate upon cultivation of Rs. 1-10-5. The real rate was, however, considerably below this, as Mr. Sapte excluded from his Malgoozaree area a large amount of land nominally Inam, but of which a great portion really bore taxation.

94.—“ When confirming this settlement, the Board, in their letter No. 3,342 of 28th October 1852, expressed the opinion that it was ‘ moderate and even light,’—the rate, ‘ certainly low.’ ”

95.—Such was the field upon which the Settlement Officer had to operate.

96.—Before entering upon the assessment and its revision in each Tehseel, I will briefly describe the mode and data by which results were arrived at, and which apply generally to the whole District.

3rd. Summary Settlement.

The regular assessment.

97.—The Country was first divided into Chuklas or Circles, comprising all contiguous villages, the lands of which were in their main characteristics similar. Thus Bar lands formed one circle—lands lying on the banks of the Rivers, another; undulating or hilly lands a 3rd—low lying central lands receiving yearly enrichment from the overflow of streams, a 4th—level lands of a permanent character securing them from the vicissitudes of an uncertain climate, a 5th; and so on. Except in one Chukla no other primary classification of villages or soils was made.

98.—Having arranged the Chuklas, the village statistics under 44 headings were totalled, a produce estimate was made at one 6th the total yield, another by an assumed rate on wells, and a 3rd in the same manner by a rate on ploughs. Comparing them with the financial experience of the past, including collections in the Sikh times which were ascertained with considerable completeness but doubtful correctness for the Goojerat Tehseel, from Rajah Deena Nath's Duftur; and after giving consideration to the salient points of area, general quality of soil, crops, depth of water, fall of rain, style of cultivation, population, its caste, prosperity or poverty, industry or indolence, habits &c. &c., a revenue rate for the Chukla was fixed upon. This gave the Jumma for each village according to the average capability of the Chukla; and this was adhered to, or deviated from, according to general considerations based upon either the statistics of the Village itself, or the knowledge derived from local authorities official or otherwise, and the Settlement Officers note Book.

99.—The assessments took place according to the old Pergunnah divisions—The assessment Portfolios, general and abstract Statements, produce, plough and Well estimates &c. &c. are filed in the District Office and give all detailed information that may be required.

100.—The Phalia Tehseel was first assessed. It formed the Southern section of the District (Vide Map according to old division App : XIII*) It contained high land adjoining the

Assessment of Pergunnah Phalia.

* Of General Report.

Bar, sterile tracts highly impregnated with saltpetre. Stiff clay, rich mould and light sandy soils by the River Chenab. The soil is how-

Topographical features
and soil.

ever generally hard and difficult to work, and requiring constant irrigation to render it productive.—Cultivation is consequently carried on to a great extent by Well irrigation. It is therefore expensive. Only——per cent. of the culturable area was found to be under the plough; there had been no increase in Cultivation during the Summary Settlement. That settlement pressed at a rate of 1-9-0 per acre. It was considered high although reduced from the previous Summary Settlement 9 per cent. The

Population and Caste.

population numbered only 162 per square mile. The people were mostly Juts of the Gondul, Turur and Varaich tribes, industrious and good husbandmen. But 5 Villages had completely broken down,

State of the Revenue.

5 others were held kham, more were ready to break. Balances to the amount of 3 and 4 per cent. occurred yearly. Annual advances to the amount of several thousands of Rupees were made for building Wells, but were to a great extent expended in Revenue payments. Upon these considerations taken together with the facts of scant population, deficiency

Necessity for reduction.

of markets, and prevalence of crime, especially cattle stealing, it was felt that a 10 years' regular settlement to be successful must be light. Unless reduction were given to a very considerable extent there would certainly be no improvement, there might be distress. 8 per cent. reductions was ultimately conceded, giving a rate of 1-2-2 on the cultivated area.

101.—The Tehseel was first divided into 8 Chuklas denominated :—

Detail of Circles or Chuklas.

I.—“ BRIMBER.” because adjacent to, and watered by the overflow from the stream of that name.

II.—“ BET, 1ST.” }
III.—“ BET, 2ND.” } On the banks of the River Chenab.

IV.—“ NUKKA.” The popular designation of a tract along the edge of

the Bar, from which it is depressed and demarcated by a bank involving a fall of about 20 feet.

V. "HUTHAR" Low i. e. lower than the adjacent Nukka itself.

VI. "PUKHERE" From the general nature of the soil which is [from "Pukka," Pukhere,"] to be depended upon for productive power.

VII. "AKEEWALA" So called from the soil being of that peculiar nature in which the "Ak" or "Madar" luxuriates.

VIII. "MAIRA." From the soil being chiefly of the "Maira" description.

102.—The Bimber Chukla comprised 50 villages. It is a tract which is enriched annually by the waters of the Bhimber, which Chukla Bhimber. collecting in the Northern and more undulating parts of the District, flow through its centre and lose themselves here; the alluvial deposit thus acquired renders the land rich and productive. 21 per cent. of the cultivation is "Robee," 56 per cent. "Dosahee," the rest "Maira"—83 per cent. of the cultivated area is irrigated. Husbandry is expensive. The summary settlement Jumma of the Chukla gave an average rate on cultivation of Rupees 1-10-8. Under the first Summary Settlement it had been on the same land Rs. 1-12-3. Mr. Prinsep opined that of the whole No. of Villages, 21 were heavily, 20 moderately and 6 lightly assessed, 3 were Jageer. Five villages were under kham management, their nominal Jummas aggregated Rs. 2,416. A large amount of land had been lately thrown out of cultivation owing to poverty and misfortune—it amounted to 16 per cent. on the cultivation. Balances existed in 12 Villages amounting to Rs 2,241 in Sumbut 1910, and Rs. 1,124 Rs. in 1911. An estimate on wells divided into 3 classes at 50, 42 and 35 per well gave Rs. 23,324. A produce estimate gave Rs. 22,091. Ultimately Revenue rates were fixed upon as follows :—

CHAHKE.	SILAEI.	BARANI.	RESULT.
Rs. 2-0-0.	Rs. 1-4-0	Rs. 0-12-0	Rs. 22,941

Jumma fixed	} Jageer	Rs. 2,125
		Khalsa " 19,295
Former Jumma	Khalsa	" 21,838

A reduction was thus given of 11·7 per cent. The rate on cultivation is Rs. 1-4-0.

103.—CHENAB BET 1st.—21 Villages. This comprises the Northern section of the Villages bordering on the River Chenab. For general qualities of soil and productiveness, these are perhaps the best villages in the Pergunnah. In a broad view there are two descriptions of land—the Kucha Bela, and the Pucka Bela. The former is subject to annual inundation and diluvian, and varies of course much in its intrinsic quality of soil, but the pucka Bela is good land. Here and there indeed it is interspersed with patches of barren "Kulm" and "Shor," but otherwise it comprises a large proportion of "Dosahee." Another distinction was found to exist between Villages, some having a gradual slope to the edge of the River bank, while in others the banks were raised and formed a ridge which hemmed in the flood water from the inner Doab. In these villages the land is superior, being a kind of Dosahee Chumb. But although the land is good and obtains a certain amount of moisture from the River at all times, irrigation is found to be necessary; no less than 57 per cent. of the cultivated land is irrigated by wells. Manure is used in 17·5 per cent. The soils may be divided into 49 Maira; 35 Dosahee; 03 Rohes. There is a good deal of culturable land uncultivated, it rather exceeds the present cultivated area. But it is almost all very inferior "Shor," poor "Bela" &c. greatly impregnated with sand. The main products are in the following proportions. Sugar 6·5, Cotton 4·5, wheat 53.—Barley 8 per cent &c. &c. Rice grows well in the kucha belas, but from its uncertainty, is not so much cultivated as it might be. Some of the villages had suffered much from diluvian. The village of Jokaleean formerly assessed at 4000 Rs. had lost no less than 15 Wells. The summary settlement rate was Rs. 1-11-0. The Revenue rates adopted were :—

CHAHÉE.	SILABEE.	BARANEE.	RESULTS.
Rs. 2-2-0	Rs. 1-8-1	Rs. 1-8-1	Rs. 12,366
	Jumma fixed,	{ Jageer,	„ 549
		{ Khalsa,	„ 11,821
	Former Jumma,	Khalsa,	„ 12,794

This gave a rate on Cultivation of Rupees 1-7- 2 and a reduction of 7-6-0 per cent. Five Villages were raised, the remainder either reduced or maintained. A large portion of the Cutcha Bela was appropriated for Government Sisso Plantations. Considering this and the liabilities to losses from diluvian, the reduction given is perhaps not excessive. On the other hand looking generally to the style of villages, and the strength and resources of the population, the assessment is undoubtedly moderate.

104. CHUKLA BET No. 2. 27 villages, comprising the remaining section of the river bank to the South. Here also the land
Chukla Bet 2.

forms itself into 2 divisions of Kutcha and Pucka Bela. The latter prevails in extent, and again the pucka Bela comprises the Oottar and Hethar, or high and low sections. The former or high section is all irrigated and equals 28 per cent. of the whole cultivation. The land is generally of fine quality, but upon the whole inferior to the lands of Chukla Bet No. 1. The low Bela however is better, and 46 per cent. is Dosshee and Rohee. All the villages are liable to diluvian; the products are as usual, but only 3 per cent. of the cultivation is under Sugar Cane. The assessment in this Chukla was considered high, 15 villages were assumed to be heavily rated. The Summary Settlement rate fell at Rupees 1-7-0. A large portion of the low Bela lands amounting to about——acres was taken up for Sissoo plantations only, 200 acres of this however were cultivated. Rates were fixed as follows :—

CHAHÉE.	SILABEE.	BARANI.	RESULT.
Rs: 1-12-0	Rs. 1-4-0	Rs. 0-6-0	Rs. 11,750
	Jumma fixed,	{ Jageer,	„ 150
		{ Khalsa,	„ 11,001
	Former Jumma,	Khalsa,	„ 12,306

This gave a reduction of 10-6-0 per cent. and a rate of Rupees 1-4-4 per cultivated area.

105.—CHUKLA NUKKA-38 Villages.—A belt of land lying under the Bar from which it is divided by a bank from 15 to 20 feet in height. The land of this Chukla was first separated into 2 classes, one consisting of a strip of land situated on a higher level than the other. The high land is poor “Kulluree,” dry, hard and unproductive. Mote and Bajra form almost the whole produce, water lies at a depth of 45 feet, one well will irrigate only from 10 to 12 acres. The lower lands are better and they receive flood waters from the adjacent heights. With a plentiful supply of water the land produces abundantly. In fact the characteristics of the tract is the great expense of cultivation. On this account the people have hitherto been more addicted to cattle stealing than to cultivation, and require coaxing to embark heartily and industriously in the latter occupation. 40 per cent. of the cultivation is irrigated and of the remainder only half yields any considerable produce, 30 per cent. is Dosahee, the remainder Maira—16 villages were pronounced to be heavily assessed. The Summary Settlement fell at a rate of Rupees 1-4-9 per acre. The following revenue rates were adopted.

CHAHHEE.	BARANI.	RESULT.
High land Rs. 1-4-0	0-6-0	Rs. 15,137
Low land Rs. 1-14-0	0-12-0	
The Jumma was fixed a little higher, viz.		{ Jageer, „ 1,930
		{ Khalsa, „ 15,496
Former Jumma,		Khalsa, „ 17,090

Rate of cultivation Rs. 1-0-7. being a reduction of 9·3 per cent.

106.—CHUKLA PUKHEREE. 47 Villages.—This chukla bears a high character as its name implies. The Soil is generally very fertile, firm and easily worked, Dosahee prevailing to an extent of 35 per cent. of the cultivated area. 58 per cent. was irrigated, 6 per

Chukla Pukheree.

cent. under Sugar Cane, 9 per cent. under Cotton. But notwithstanding these favourable circumstances, the tract had been misunderstood and overassessed, many villages were in a very bad state and on the brink of ruin. So palpable was this that in 10 Villages bearing a Jumma of Rs. 9,419 it became necessary to give 32 per cent. reduction, others again were fairly taxed. The Summary Settlement was thus found very uneven. It gave an average rate in the cultivated area of Rs. 1-10-6—An increase of 7 per cent. had been taken at the last Summary Settlement. A large reduction was now necessary. Rates were fixed as follows :—

CHAHEE.	SILABI.	BARANI.	RESULT.
Rs. 1-14-0	Nil	0-10-0	Rs. 26,347
	Jumma fixed,	{ Jageer,	„ 1,550
		{ Khalsa,	„ 25,502
	Former Jumma,	Khalsa	„ 30,465

Present rate on cultivated area Rs. 1-3-8. Reduction 16-3 per cent.

107.—CHUKLA HUTHAR. 31 Villages.—This Chukla is composed of a Circle of Villages lying adjacent to, but on a somewhat lower level than the Nukka Chukla. It comprises the Head Quarters of the Tehseel. The land is not of a fine quality ; there is good deal undulation on the face of the Country, with few compensating ridges to retain the flow of water from the higher land adjacent. The soil is generally poor Maira, requiring very diligent husbandry to make it produce good crops. It may be classed thus :—

<i>Rohee.</i>	<i>Dosahee and good Maira.</i>	<i>Poor Maira.</i>
·06	·22	·72

There is a good deal of cotton produced but only 3 per cent. of the land grows sugar cane. Cultivation is chiefly carried on by wells and is consequently expensive. 60 per cent. of the cultivated area is irrigated. The Summary Settlement bore at a rate of Rs. 1-7-1 per acre. 15 Villages were pronounced to be assessed heavily. The following rates were adopted :—

CHAHEE.	SILABEE.	BARANI.	RESULT.
Rs. 1-12-0	Nil	0-10-0	13,590

Jumma fixed,	{ Jageer,	2,250
	{ Khalsa,	11,700

Former Jumma, Khalsa, 12,712

Present rate on Cultivation Rs. 1-3-1—Reduction 7·9 per cent.

108.—CHUKLA AKEEWALA. 48 Villages.—These Villages were found to require more liberal treatment than any others in the Pergunnah. Their circumstances were somewhat peculiar. The extension of cultivation had been comparatively but recent. It was principally effected by Maha Rajah Goolab Singh's Kardar Wuzeer Rutnoo, and the mode as related of him was both wisely liberal and despotic. He greatly encouraged agriculture by fixing the Revenue by a sliding scale on ploughs, while he exacted Rs 15 per plough from the old Proprietor, he would be satisfied with 5 from the newly established Tenant. The nominal term for such light rates was 15 years. After which 10 Rs. per plough was demanded and was not until the cultivator had become very firmly established that the full rate of 15 Rs. would be taken. Probably cases of the latter class were rare owing to a change in the regime. Again it is said that if these light terms failed to induce men to cultivate the land, the Kardars adopted the effectual remedy of levying the plough rate on those who could, and in his opinion ought to cultivate whether they would or not. At all events it is clear that cultivation had not acquired a very permanent character, it had to be fostered by the ruling Power and its extension was only obtained by an adaptation of the taxation to the status and means of the cultivator. Our first settlement levelled all distinction. The natural result ensued. The new cultivators lost heart and threw up their land. No less than 20 per cent. of the land was found recently thrown out of cultivation. The Estates deteriorated at once and difficulty arose. Little relief was given at the Summary Settlement and when the tract came under revision, 6 Villages had, it may be said disappeared, 2 others were held Kham. These 2 bore a Jumma

of Rs. 1476. Rs. 500 was now a sufficient demand. 13 other Villages were in a state of great distress and on the point of breaking down. They bore ascent of Rs. 7591. It had to be reduced to Rs. 4375. In all 31 Villages were pronounced in distress. Balances existed largely. The necessity of a very large measure of relief was obvious.—The land generally is light not remarkable for fertility. Tarur Juts are the principal proprietors. Many of the Tenants are Khuttreas. The Summary Settlement rate on cultivation was Rs. 1-12-3. Rates were fixed as follows, they were adopted chiefly with a view to their application to the distressed Estates.

CHAHEE.	SILABEE.	BARANEE.	RESULT.
Rs. 1-9-0.	Nil.	0-6-0.	13,441.
Jumma fixed, {			Jageer, 975.
			{ Khalsa, 15,176.
Former Jumma, Khalsa,			21,802.

Present rate on cultivation, Rs. 0-15-9. Reduction 30-4-0 per cent.

109.—CHUKLA MAIRA, 29 Villages.—This is a high Bangur country in the centre of the Doab, situate at the head of the Bar
 Chukla Maira. which it resembles in many respects. Water lies at a great depth. Jungle pasture is abundant. The land is Maira of fair quality, but production depends almost entirely upon the seasons, wells being scarce and expensive. Only 18 per cent. of the cultivated area is irrigated. The Summary Settlement rate was Rs. 1-3-8. A slight increase had been taken at the last Settlement. Encouragement to increased cultivation would ensure from a reduction now. Rates were fixed :—

CHAHEE.	SILABEE.	BARANEE.	RESULT.
Rs. 1-6-0.	Nil.	0-14-0.	8,428.
Jumma fixed, {			Jageer, 1,400.
			{ Khalsa, 7,458.
Former Jumma, Khalsa,			8,389.

Present rate on Cultivation, Rs. 1-0-7. Reduction 11-1-0 per cent.

110.—The Kharian Pergunnah was next assessed. It embraced a great variety of soils. The predominating feature however was the absence of well cultivation. The greater part of the Tehseel is unirrigated. The majority of the Cultivators is composed of Goojers, with no taste for high farming. The absence of artificial irrigation however is partly owing to the nature of the soil, which is light and does not absolutely require irrigation, and also the great depth of water in most parts of the Tehseel. The location of the tribes may originally have been arranged from the same circumstance. There are the undulating lands to the North—the Pubbee with its high and dry and uneven slopes,—the plains Cis-Pubbee, including high Bar, basin like flood lands, and the river lands on the Jhelum.

111.—In this Pergunnah agricultural prosperity was of comparatively recent date. It had been mainly brought about by Rajah Goolab Singh's Kardarship. jah Goolab Singh during his Kardarship between 1891 and 1903 Sumbut. He brought about this prosperity with great sagacity and by a system of liberal terms. He gave Chaharums very generally, i. e. the Cultivators at the time of Kunkoot were allowed to keep $\frac{1}{4}$ th of their land out of the Kun— $\frac{3}{4}$ ths were assessed at least so nominally. It was probably a good deal a system of give and take, at any rate it pleased the people. He further dealt very lightly with green crops, in many cases exempting them altogether from being charged with revenue. He thus induced absentees to return to their old lands. He employed the better circumstanced Land holders largely as Chowdrees, or Zaildars, giving them increased powers and influence and recompensing them by Inams. They are greater in number and correspond in character more to the term yeomen, in this Tehseel, than the Chowdrees of any other part of the district. He thus conciliated all classes, and is remembered with respect.

112.—Land however remained, especially towards the South, greatly out of proportion to the capabilities, numbers and resources of the population. The Bar people had their main stay principally in Cattle, not in agriculture. The consequence was the establishment of Tirnee. This tax was in force for most of the time of Rajah Goolab Sing's Kardarship. The Illaqua of Dinga consisting of about 120 villages was estimated to yield Rupees 10,000 Tirnee. This tax however was overlooked during our early assessments and it would be neither politic nor just to revive it. For our subsequent policy involved the appropriation as Government Preserves, Rukhs of all excessive waste, and of the remainder a considerable portion is being brought under the Plough. The general rule when making such appropriations was to leave uncultivated, land in the proportion of 5 to 1 of cultivated, and it has been wisely determined that until this large extent of culturable but uncultivated land within the area of villages be brought considerably under the Plough, these Rukhs shall not as a rule be leased for purposes of cultivation. While therefore we justified the renunciation of Tirnee, no real hardship was felt by the village Proprietors. I have said that cultivation is being increased, but it will doubtless take a long time to bring all these uncultivated tracts into cultivation. This much however may be hoped for, and is indeed in some measure already achieved, that the people will soon depend upon the produce of their cultivation and not upon their cattle for subsistence. When we came to assess, only 36 per cent. of the total area was found to be cultivated.

113.—The Summary Settlement of the Tehseel was supposed to be generally fair. In some tracts it was indeed expected that the investigations would lead to an increase in the demand. The Summary assessment rate on the existing cultivation was Rs. 1-1-8. Reduction had been given to the extent of Rs. 5-8-0 per cent. at the last Settlement. There was much improvable land. The people were rich in Cattle. But on coming to assess it was found that an increase could not be taken. Upon a comparison with the existing rates in other Pergunnahs and especially in the adjacent Per-

gunnah of Phalia, just re-assessed, it was found that the intrinsic value of the soil was not such as to warrant an increase. Much labor was gone through in the endeavour to ascertain the resources of the people. The calculations were microscopic. Perhaps they were not more useful than such efforts generally are, but they were curious, and useful if only to demonstrate their inutility. However none afforded grounds for an increase, or even in a liberal view for refusing reduction. The Pergunnah was almost entirely Baranee. Seasons could not but be uncertain. Resources were only beginning to develop themselves. The agricultural population only averaged 167 per square mile. Enquiry, however, proved one thing, that in say $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Pergunnah the people were in the habit of liquidating their debts and paying their Revenue &c. with the produce of their Cattle. It was therefore thought proper to bring these into the calculations and accordingly they were rated apart from the soil, and a cattle Jumma as well as a rate Jumma, applied to each village. In this respect a change was made in the general mode, which I set out by describing as being that by which assessment results were arrived at throughout the District. Eight per cent. reduction was ultimately given, and the rate on cultivation became Rs. 1.0.3.

114.—The Tehseel was divided into 8 Chuklas as follows :—

- I. BOOLUNDEE.—A high tract adjoining the Jummoo boundary.
- Detail of Chuklas.
- II. BHIMBER.—Comprising the villages along the banks of the Bhimber Nullah.
- III. PUBBEE.—The slopes of the Pubbee on either side.
- IV. HETHEE PUBBEE.—A long Chukla lying under the Pubbee slopes on the East side of the range.
- V. MAIRA.—A high and dry Maira tract adjoining the last Chukla, more towards the centre of the Doab.
- VI. BET 1ST.—The North section of river lands along the banks of the Jhelum.
- VII. BET 2ND.—The South section of the same.

VIII. BAR.—The southern and inner portion of the Tehseel par excellence Bar.

115—BOOLUNDEE, 85 Villages.—This tract is intersected by beds of several Nullahs, the intermediate country being high and undulating. On the banks of the Nullah the land is often flat and fertile, while the undulations present nothing but the lightest and poorest soils. It became, therefore, necessary to depart from the usual practice and to arrange the villages of this Chukla into classes, as it was evident no single set of rates could be applicable to all. The Chukla was therefore divided into three classes :—

Class	1	comprised	23	villages.
“	2	“	42	Do.
“	3	“	20	Do.
Chukla Total, 85 Villages.				

The land of all 3 classes is of Maira quality, and the chief difference between the classes is, that the Villages of the first class lay on the banks of the broad Nullah beds, the lands were level they received water from the adjacent slopes, cultivation was more careful and more certainly remunerative, the villages also were more populous. The second and third class villages were both on the high and undulating country, and only differed in those of the former class being of a better style, more populous, and the soil somewhat less sterile than the latter class. The balances were nominal throughout the Chukla, but the pressure of the Summary Settlement was unequal. It was perhaps more uneven here than in any other part of the District. It gave a rate on the cultivation of Rs. 1-2-2 in the first Class.

of Rs. 0. 11. 11. in the 2nd Class.

and of “ 0. 13. 0. in the 3rd Class.

With reference to the rates which prevailed in the 1st. Class Villages, those of the 3rd. were therefore certainly high. It was therefore decided to fixed

on rates which should take no increase on account of the general sterility of the Chukla, and to place the 3d Class Villages on a just footing with reference to those of the 1st. and 2nd. Classes. Upon this principle the following rates were fixed :—

							CLASS 1ST.			CLASS 2ND.			CLASS 3RD.		
Chahee,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	0	1	3	0	1	0	0
Silablee,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	0	0	14	0	0	0	0
Barani,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	9	0
Rate result,							6,372	...	...	10,727	...	...	3,113	...	...
Jumma fixed,	...	}	Jageer,	...	...	...	50	...	...	330	...	...	180	...	...
			Khalsa,	...	...	...	6,060	...	...	11,093	...	...	3,511	...	...
Former Jumma,	...		Khalsa,	...	...	...	6,299	...	...	11,285	...	...	4,362	...	...
Rate on Cultivation,							...	15	10	0	11	1	0	10	6
Reduction per cent.,							3.8			1.7			18.4		

Ample reduction but not more than was proportionately just was thus given in the 2nd. class villages, while those of the 1st. class were maintained. No Cattle Jummas were calculated in this Chukla.

116.—BHIMBER, 77 Villages.—Although on the banks of the Nullah of that name, the denomination has not the same import as the Bhimber Chukla in Pergunah Phalia. Here the banks are generally high, and except at the Southern extremity of the Chukla, the waters seldom overflow. The soil is light Maira, and in a few places approaching the Dosahoe quality, 7 per cent. is irrigated, 12 per cent. inundated, and the rest Barani. The Barani however is generally level and of fair quality. The Summary Settlement gave a rate of Rs. 0-15-3 on cultivation. A reduction had been called for in 7 villages in which there had been difficulty of collections. The rest it was felt might be generally maintained. Rates were, therefore, fixed thus :—

CHAHEE.	SILABEE.	BARANEE.	RESULT.
Rs. 1-6-0	1-0-0	0-12-0	18,516
	Jumma fixed,	{ Jageer,	Rs. „
		{ Khalsa,	„ 19,443
Former Jumma,	Khalsa,	„	20,576

The result was an enhancement of the assessment in 14 villages, a reduction given of 5-5-0 per cent. on the whole, and a rate on cultivation of Rs. 0-14-6 established. Here again it was unnecessary to compute cattle rates, the pasture being limited to 25 per cent. of the Malgoozaree area.

117.—PUBBEE. 95 Villages.—This Chukla comprises all the villages which are situated on the slopes of the range of hills styled the Chukla Pubbee. Pubbee. The tract is, therefore, undulating and ravy. Sometimes it might be called hilly. The soil is light and poor Maira. At the foot of the slopes sometimes a patch is found holding water and more fertile, but generally speaking the cultivation is conducted on sloping high and dry land of a very light and sterile description. It is, however, favorable with a fair rainy season, to the production of the less valuable khurreef crops, Bajra especially. But it depends entirely upon the rain being opportune. Rubbee crops are uncertain and at all times light in the gross yield. In this Chukla consideration had to be given to the appropriation of the central portion of the Pubbee range itself, which had been at the commencement of settlement operations, taken up as a Government Rukh. Considerable profits accrued to the zemindars from this land both in the way of pasture and also from the sale of firewood. Under all the circumstances it was obviously necessary to impose a very moderate taxation. The Summary settlement pressed at the rate of Rs. 0-14-7. The following Revenue rates were fixed:—

CHAHEE.	1ST CLASS BARANI.	2ND CLASS BARANI.	RESULT.
NOMINAL.	14 ANNAS.	12 ANNAS.	Rs. 1,69,998
	Jumma fixed,	{ Jageer,	„ 1,430
		{ Khalsa,	„ 15,629
Former Jumma,	Khalsa,	„	16,701

Five villages were raised—85 maintained or reduced. A rate of Rs. 0-12-9 per cultivated area was established, and a reduction given of 6-4 per cent.

118.—HETHER PUBBEE, 146 Villages.—This is comparatively speaking a very good tract of country, lying between the foot of the Pubbee and the cen-

tral plateau of the Doab. It extends almost along the
Chukla Hethar Pubbee.

whole length of the Pubbee, but it is only from 1 to 3 miles broad. The soil is only of average quality, almost entirely Maira, but from its position it receives the overflow from the country on either side, this overflow passing over it finds an exit at the Southern extremity of the tract and crossing the Doab is conveyed by the Booddee Nullah into the Chenab at Qaderabad. Although, therefore, it receives the flood it does not retain it, and although it has the general character of productiveness it must have rain. The inhabitants are all Goojers, bad cultivators. Only about two per cent. of the land is irrigated. Indeed the water lies at considerably too great a depth to induce to the construction of wells, for although comparatively a hollow, the absolute elevation of the tract is high. So scarce indeed is water, that in this, as well as in the Pubbee and Maira Chuklas, the people are obliged to drive their cattle during the months of April, May and June to the banks of the rivers for pasture and water. Many go so far as the Ravee, returning when the rains have well set in. The Summary Settlement rate was Rs. 1-2-6. Pursuing the same ideas which actuated the fixing of light terms in these barani tracts, in which productiveness is almost entirely dependant upon rain, it was decided to take an increase only in villages whose assessments were decidedly low, giving reduction wherever the Jummas were comparatively high. Rates were thus fixed :—

CHAHEE.	1ST CLASS BARANI.	2ND CLASS BARANI	RESULT.
1-8-0	1-0-0	0-14-0	43,766
	Jumma fixed,	{ Jageer,	Rs. 550
		{ Khalsa,	„ 45,975
	Former Jumma,	Khalsa,	„ 48,921
	Present rate on cultivation,		„ 1-1-0
		Reduction 6-2 per cent.	

119.—CHUKLA MAIRA. 58 Villages.—I have incidentally mentioned this tract in my remarks on the last Chukla. It is an elevated plateau almost in the centre of the Doab, having on the west the basin of the Hethar Pubbee, and on the East the lower country in which the Bhimber Nulla loses itself. It is in fact the head of the Barr, lying between it and the still more elevated uplands of the Boolundee Chukla. It has the advantages, however, of neither. Its land is inferior to the Barr while it gets less rain than the more Northerly Boolundee. The whole area may be said to be second class Barani, i. e. Maira alone. Only 35 per cent. of the whole area was cultivated. The communities were poor and bad husbandmen, chiefly Goojurs. The Summary Settlement rate was Rs. 0-15-3, Revenue rates were fixed at :—

CHAHEE.	1ST. CLASS BARANI.	2ND. CLASS BARANI.	RESULT.
Rs. 1-4-0	0-13-0	0-11-0	13,478
	Jumma fixed,	{ Jageer,	250
		{ Khalsa,	14,878
	Former Jumma,	Khalsa,	16,555
	Rate on cultivation per acre, Rs. 0-14-5		
	Reduction 10·1 per cent.		

120.—CHUKLA BARR. 64 Villages.—Situate as the name of the Chukla implies, on the elevated plateau in the centre of the Doab, which commencing here, stretches down through the Shahpore district to the Southern extremity of the Doab. I have noticed this tract in my general remarks on the Tehseel, Para : 30. The village lands are generally extensive, but only 14 per cent. is under the plough. The soil is intrinsically good, much Dosahee, some Rohee, and the rest Maira of good quality. But cultivation is expensive. The climate is very dry and water lies at a great depth. Sinking a well is a serious matter. Besides in the uncultivated lands, Jungle trees, and shrubs grow with great density and are cleared with difficulty. Hitherto cattle have been more remunerative than husbandry. In some villages the inhabitants are said to be cattle stealers to a man. It

was probably considerations of this sort that induced previous Settlement officers to give very light terms here. The rates moreover were found to be very uneven. This arose partly from some villages having been settled in the Shahpore District, from whence they were subsequently transferred, and some in this District. The proportion of Jummas raised was greater in this Chukla than in any other, still upon the whole, the reduction was 4.2 per cent. The Revenue rates fixed were :—

CHAHEE.	BARANI.	RESULT.
Rs. 1-12-0.	0-14-0.	27,952.
Jumma fixed including 3,089 for cattle,		{Jageer, 4,389
		{Khalsa, 22,276
Former Jumma,		Khalsa, 24,201
Present rate on cultivation per acre, Rs. 1-3-0		

This may be considered relatively light, but it is quite as much as could have been fixed under the circumstances, with the hope of punctual realization, and a light assessment in this tract is moreover highly expedient, as being a more effective means than the detective Police, for inducing habits of industry and order, and consequent weakening of the thievish instinct.

121.—BET 1. 47 Villages.—These comprise the Northern section of the river bank. The villages are inferior to the generality of villages similarly situated. From the fact of the Pubbee slopes terminating only at a very short distance from the water's edge, the Bet lands are subject to deterioration from sand which is thrown upon them by the hill torrents. Most of the land has therefore suffered at some one period or another, and little is to be found of very superior quality. More than half the village areas also is composed of high land, not coming properly under the designation of Bet land at all. From the above circumstances, however, the soil is light, easily cultivated and Wells are unnecessary. The Chahee area is very small. Almost the whole cultivated area was classed under Silabee and Barani. The rates adopted were :—

CHAHEE.	SILABEE.	BARANI.	RESULT.
Rs. 1-12-0	1-4-0	0-12-0	13,100
Jumma fixed including 683 for Cattle,		{ Jageer,	660
		{ Khalsa,	13,240
Former Jumma,		Khalsa,	15,265
Cultivated area rate per acre,		Rs. 1-5-3	
Reduction 13-2 per cent.			

A good deal of this arose from diminution of area by diluvian. Three of the largest and best villages had, within British Rule, lost nearly half their area.

122.—BET 2. 37 Villages.—These were the best villages in the Tehseel.

Chukla Bet. 2.

The Chukla forms a rich fertile tract along the Southern portion of the Jhelum bank. The land is generally good Dosahee, but it is of a hard consistency and requires irrigation—51 per cent. of the land is Chahee. The produce is very good. But markets are very distant. For the same reason as mentioned in the Barr para. 37, the assessments obtaining here, were very uneven. Some villages were very lightly, others fully assessed. The adopted Revenue rates give an increase, but it would have given too sudden an enhancement in the villages lightly assessed, operations therefore resulted in a slight reduction. The rates were :—

CHAHEE.	SILABI.	BARANI.	RESULT.
Rs. 2-0-0	1-6-0	0-14-0	19,274
Jumma fixed,		{ Jageer, Rs.	140
		{ Khalsa, „	18,037
Former Jumma,		Khalsa, „	18,425
Present rate on cultivation,		„	1-8-0
Reduction 2 per cent.			

123.—PERGUNAH GOOJERAT.—This Pergunah was assessed last of all, with

Assessment of Pergunah
Goojerat.

effect from 1857-58 or Sumbut 1914. It differs in most of its salient points from either of the Tehseels previously

noticed. Its soil upon the whole is inferior in its intrinsic qualities, to that of Pergunah Phalia, but it is more easily worked and it is superior to Kharian, while in population, industry and steady habits of the agricultural class, proximity of markets &c. it ranks higher than both. It contains the greater part of the Jutater section with a fine industrious, skilful population of agriculturists, most of whom had held to their lands through the vicissitudes which had laid waste less favored localities, and who cultivated them with great care and

industry. 62 per cent. of its area is cultivated. The
 Soil and Population. population numbers 350 per square mile. Of the culti-

vation 41 per cent. is either irrigated, or naturally moist. The land is of a variety of qualities from light Maira and stony ravines to rich Chumb. The Summary Settlement pressed at a rate of Rs. 1-5-0 per acre. With exception to a few isolated instances, and the Gungwal Talooqua, it worked well,

But in the previous year the other two Tehseels of the
 Fiscal condition.

District had been largely reduced. It was therefore decided to make greater endeavours to adjust inequalities, and proportion the pressure to the relative values of the different varieties of land assessed, than to enhance or even retain the existing Revenue. Rajah Deena Nath's Duftur exhibited as near as could be gathered from a set of papers applying in many instances to different years, a Jumabundee of Rs. 2,79,458. The Summary Settlement amounted to Rs. 2,47,912 on the Khalsa villages. The revised result was 2,34,842 which gave a rate of Rs. 1-3-3 and a reduction of 5·2 per cent. In Appendix—I have filed in the district office the detailed data, which were got up for every village upon which the assessment was made. It will in a manner serve to illustrate our proceedings throughout the assessment of the whole District.

124.—The Pergunah was divided into 10 Chuklas, including Rajah Tej

Sing's Jageer, Talooqa of Bujwat, which does not enter
 Detail of Chuklas.

into the above totals. It was of a peculiar character and was assessed separately. The Chuklas were denominated as follows :—

I. CHUMB. So called from the general character of the soil.

II. BHIMBER. As before Vide Para : 31.

III. NEANDA. Niwân (low) dâ-low lying as compared with the adjacent more elevated country.

IV. JUTATUR. Being the main portion of the tract which goes by that name being taken from the inhabitants who are chiefly of the Varaich Jut tribe.

V. BET. As before.

VI. DUNDEE DERYA. The river's edge, having Bet lands but only in small proportion to the rest which is high ravy ground.

VII. BUJWAT KHALSA. Forming the Khalsa portion of the Bujwat Talooqua as well as Talooqua Gungwal.

VIII. BOOLUNDEE. As before.

IX. PALLAHEE. From the prevalence of the tree or shrub of that name.

X. BUJWAT JAGEER. Raja Tej Sing's villages in Bujwat.

125.—CHUKLA CHUMB. 30 Villages.—This is the best of the district.

Chukla Chumb. It is the basin which receives the floods accumulating from the flow of rain water of the undulating country at the head of the district. It begins about a mile to the North East of Goojerat city and stretching down between it and the Chenab terminates six miles to the South. 78 per cent. of the area is cultivated. Of the cultivation 76 per cent. is irrigated—10 per cent. is Silabee. The population numbers 580 per square mile. The land is very productive, mostly Dosahee. A great portion of it is annually enriched by the above mentioned upland floods. These do not remain on the land but only pass gently over it during the rains, leaving a rich alluvial deposit. Some of the villages below the Grand Trunk Road, have, however, suffered less in this respect from the passage of water being stopped by the road embankment, and lower down the flood is uncertain. It consists of the overflow of the Goojerat branch of the Bhimber Nullah, by which the water has of late years only come in limited quantities, the main volume taking the course of the more westerly channel, which loses itself in the Bimber

Chuklas. A great number of the villages have no pasturage at all. The following rates were fixed upon for the Chukla :—

CHAHEE.	SILABEE.	BARANI.	RESULT.
Rs. 2-6-0	2-0-0	1-6-0	31,311
The revised Jumma was			{ Jageer, Rs. 2,490
			{ Khalsa, „ 26,490
Summary Settlement Jumma,		Khalsa, „	28,484
Rate on cultivation per acre,		„	2-0-4

A reduction was therefore given of 7 per cent. upon the whole. On the Khalsa villages, however, it only amounted to 5 per cent. The Jumma of the Jageer villages was during the Summary Settlement, nominal, and the actual results were fixed 30 per cent. lower. The Chukla consists of villages averaging upwards of 1,000 Rs. Jumma. When it is considered that their resources are not expansive—that 5 villages were in difficulty from over-assessment and that the present assessment gives a rate of Rs. 2-0-4 on cultivation, and of 1-9-4 on total culturable area, the present Jumma will not be thought too light.

126—CHUKLA BHIMBER. 16 Villages.—This tract lies at the head of the Chukla of the same name in Pergunah Phalia. The soil is therefore much the same. When the Summary Settlement was made the channel of the Bhimber which loses its waters over these villages, did not exist. Much lighter terms were therefore given than were now fairly imposable. The Summary Settlement gave a rate of 1-2-10. It was felt that an increase might be taken. The rates which were applicable to the Bhimber Chukla in Pergunah Phalia were also appropriate here. They were adopted and were as follows :—

CHAHEE.	SILABEE.	BARANI.	RESULT.
Rs. 2-0-0	1-4-0	0-12-0	8,969
Jumma fixed,		{ Jageer, Rs.	2,360
		{ Khalsa, „	6,273
Former Jumma,		Khalsa, „	5,455
Present rate on cultivation per acre,		„	1-3-2

The increase amounted in the Khalsa villages to 15 per cent. It included however a good deal of resumed Lakhiraj. The full rate enhancement would have been too sudden. The Jageer Villages as usual fell.

127.—CHUKLA NEANDA. 41 Villages.—This is a fine tract of country lying low, a short distance inland from the Chenab River bank. It forms a kind of Basin depressed from the more central plateau on its West and Northern sides, and divided only by a small neck of land at its Southern extremity from Chukla Chumb. The soil is very good. The best wheat and cereals in general are produced here. It is light Dosahee. It receives the flow of water from the higher country adjacent. The population numbers 456 per square mile. 71 per cent. of the area is cultivated. Of the cultivated portion 59 per cent. is Chahee, and 8 per cent. Silabee, 10 per cent. of the produce is Zubti. The following rates were fixed for the Chukla:—

CHAHEE.	SILABEE.	BARANI.	RESULT.
Rs. 2-4-0	1-12-0	1-4-0	Rs. 20,964
	Jumma fixed,	Jageer,	„ 265
		Khalsa,	„ 20,728
	Former Jumma,	Khalsa,	„ 24,030
	Present cultivated area rate		„ 1-11-8
	Reduction 13·7 per cent.		

128.—CHUKLA JUTATER. 115 Villages.—This is a fine strip of land running through the centre of the Tehseel from 3 to 5 Miles broad, and extending some 12 Miles North and South of Goojerat itself. The soil is of very equal quality. The style of husbandry, caste of cultivators, produce, &c. are also much alike throughout—70 per cent. is cultivated—Wells are abundant—41 per cent. is Chahee—46 Silabee—7 per cent. is under Zubtee crops. The soil is generally good Maira, approaching to Dosahee, easily worked, and with a proper quantity of moisture, very productive. The population are mostly Varaich juts, and number 583 per square mile.

Upon the whole the Summary Settlement was rather uneven in this large tract. Of the whole number of Khalsa villages, 37 were found to be rather highly assessed, while of the remainder many admitted of an increase being demanded. The result of the operations did not much disturb the existing assessment. Rates were fixed at:—

CHAHEE.	SILABEE.	BARANI.	RESULT.
Rs. 2-0-0.	1-8-0.	1-0-0.	Rs. 58,664.
	Jumma fixed,	{ Jageer,	„ 2,162
		{ Khalsa,	„ 56,642
	Former Jumma,	Khalsa,	„ 55,814
	Present cultivated area rate,		„ 1-5-11

An increase was thus obtained of 1·6 per cent.

129.—CHUKLA BET, 58 Villages.—The soil of the villages on the banks of the Chenab river in this Tehseel is perhaps more favorable to agriculture than that in any other of the Bet tracts in the district. It is lighter and more easily worked than the lower Chenab and Jhelum Bets of the Phalia Tehseel, without being so poor in quality as the upper Jhelum Bet in Pergunah Kharian. Towards the Southern extremity are some very fine villages with land lying both within and out of the influence of the river. The more inland portion is termed the “Ootar” and that adjacent to the river “Hethar.” Both of fair quality of soil, the latter somewhat lighter than the former. Midway in the tract, from the Wuzeerabad ferry to a point say 7 miles below it, the soil is richer and very productive. And from above the ferry point to the Northern extremity of the tract, the land is generally of a fertile description, but more variable in quality. The Chukla terminates at Mouzah Hethar, because although there are villages on the banks of the river for some distance above that point they are of a different character, which will be described under Chukla Dundee Derya. Of the culturable area 66 per cent. was cultivated, 41 per cent. of the cultivation is irrigated—45 Dosahee, and 14 Barani. The crops are chiefly cereals, only 7 per cent. of

land being under Zubti. The population amounts to only 318 souls per square mile. The Summary Settlement pressed at a rate of Rs. 1-1-3 per acre on the cultivation. Considerable reduction was called for in some villages which had suffered much from diluvian. Most had lost or were losing land in this way, also on account of the high assessment upon the Golab Gurh allotment described under the next Chukla. Rates were fixed at :—

CHAHEE.	SILABEE.	BARANI.	RESULT.
Rs. 2-4-0	1-4-0	0-12-0	31,599
	Jumma fixed,	{ Jageer,	2,900
		{ Khalsa,	29,309
	Former Jumma,	Khalsa,	35,603

Present area rate on cultivation, Rs. 1-10-8

Reduction 17·7 per cent.

130.—DUNDEE DERYA, 30 Villages.—From Dhool upwards to the point where the Chenab receives the Tovey flowing from the North West, and in that direction up the bank of the river Tovey to the Jummoo boundary, the lands of the villages on the river banks lie for the most part on a high and raving plateau which terminates precipitately, and almost overhangs the water's edge. A strip of low Bet land does run alongside the river below this, but in some places especially on the bank of the Tovey, it is very narrow and precarious. It thus became necessary to make this a separate Chukla. The low lands where they existed, disturbed the similarity, otherwise the villages might have been included in Chukla Pullahee. The low lands are very good, superior to those of Chukla Bet. Sometimes when the Chenab is at its height, they are entirely flooded and become enriched by alluvial deposit—and they are not very subject, now at least, to diluvian. There are some Belas in the stream, but of poor quality. Across the Tovey some slips of low land belong to the villages on this side but the land is not superior. The Tovey floods do not bring down much alluvial deposit. The high lands are very poor and uncertainly pro-

ductive. They are intersected in all directions by ravines and the soil is a light reddish description of Maira. On the banks of the Tovey it is extremely poor and the formation particularly impracticable. The population of the villages on the banks of the Tovey is generally composed of Minhas, Rajpoots and Brahmins. In the Chenab section of the Chukla it is Mussulman as usual. It only numbered however 210 souls per square mile of the total area. The whole cultivated area of the Chukla comes under the following detail:—Irrigated 4, Silabee 48, Barani 48. I have said that the Silabee is better than the Silabee of the Bet Chukla, the Barani is much poorer. There would therefore be naturally a wider difference between the assumed rates on each. Reduction was specially called for in this Chukla for this reason. Running down the river Chenab conterminous with 16 villages, from Dour in the Bet, to Pachdera in this Chukla was a long slip of Bela land which in the Sikh times had been always held as a Government Rukh. It went by the name of Bela Goolab Gurh. Since it had been thrown up by the river it had never been held in proprietary by the adjacent villages, sometimes it was managed by the ruler of the time himself, sometimes it was leased. At annexation a lease of it was obtained by two Chowdrees for Rs. 500 a year, a mere nominal jumma. At the 2nd summary settlement this was raised to 2,800 Rs. the other extreme. A large portion of this increase, however, was attributable to the jealousy of other Chowdrees inducing them to bid against the old lessees. This continued until settlement investigations commenced, when a vigorous suit was instituted by the adjacent villages for the Proprietary right in the Bela. It was decided to be Government property and was disposed of as follows:—A longitudinal line divided it into 2 slices, the inland moiety was given to the adjacent villages, $\frac{1}{2}$ the remainder, was given to the former lessees, and the other $\frac{1}{2}$ kept as a Rukh. And the villages were summarily settled with for the land given to them at the same rates which their adjoining low Silabee lands bore at the time. No objection was made to this. In the heat of the contest and flush of victory, double rates would have been agreed to. But by the time the present revision came

to be made they had nearly broken down. Balances always fell due and were collected with great difficulty. There is no doubt that the assessments were very high and relief was urgently called for. In the Bet Chukla, the portions allotted to the villages formed but a small proportion of their whole area. The difficulty was therefore not felt so much then. But here in a few instances the allotments were large. The following rates were fixed upon :—

CHAHEE.	SILABEE.	BARANI.	RESULT.
Rs. 2-0-0	1-12-0	0-10-0	Rs. 11,684

Jumma now fixed, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Jageer, ,, 66} \\ \text{Khalsa, ,, 12,121} \end{array} \right.$

Former Jumma, Khalsa, ,, 13,133

Present area rate on cultivation, ,, 1-5-0

Reduction 7·7 per cent.

131.—BOOLUNDEE, 159 Villages.—This is a large circle of villages lying to the North and East of Chukla Jutater, consequently towards the centre of the Doab. The land is generally very fair in quality, light without being sterile, even and well cultivated. It only labours under the disadvantage of the water lying at a considerable depth, not easily available for irrigation—64 per cent. of the total area is under the plough. Of this, 5 per cent. only is irrigated—8 per cent. Silabee, and 87 Barani. The Revenue was in general paid easily, and little remained here but to equalize the Summary Settlement. The following rates were fixed upon :—

CHAHEE.	SILABEE.	BARANI.	RESULT.
Rs. 1-12-0	1-8-0	0-13-0	Rs. 48,423

Jumma fixed, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Jageer, ,, 1,840} \\ \text{Khalsa, ,, 49,162} \end{array} \right.$

The former Jumma, Khalsa, ,, 46,744

Present rate on cultivation, per acre, ,, 0-14-11

Reduction 1·1 per cent.

132.—CHUKLA PULLAHEE, 93 Villages.—This tract lies at the head of the District. It bears a general resemblance to the 2nd Chukla Pullahee.

Class Boolundee Chukla in Pergunah Kharian. The country is undulating and intersected by sandy Nullahs and abrupt ravines. The soil is light Maira, in some places equal to the average of the more Southerly Chukla, Boolundee, in others very poor and sterile, 63 per cent. of the total area is cultivated, a very small proportion of the cultivation is irrigated, only 4 per cent., 5 per cent. is silabee, and the rest entirely Barani. Here also light terms in general prevailed, and inequalities existed. Their removal was the main requirement. A high situated border tract of this kind, with a population of only 260 souls per square mile, few roads and distant markets required the maintenance of light terms, which also the intrinsic sterility of the soil rendered only just, much land remained capable of being brought under the plough, but its produce was always very uncertain. The inhabitants are principally improvident Goojurs, two consecutive bad seasons with high money payments would drive many of them across the boundary. The following rates were therefore fixed upon :—

CHAAHEE.	SILABEE.	BARANI.	RESULT.
Rs. 1-12-0.	1-4-0.	0-11-0.	Rs. 34,775
	Jumma fixed,	{ Jageer,	„ 860
		{ Khalsa,	„ 34,117
	Former Jumma,	Khalsa,	„ 36,550
	Present rate on cultivation per acre,	„	0-12-0

The reduction 4·3 per cent.

133.—BUJWAT KHALSA. 26 Villages.—This Chukla resembles no others. It forms part of the Talooquas of Bujwat and Chukla Bujwat Khalsa. Gungwall which are quite unique in this part of the Punjab. I described them thus in my revenue report for 1856-57.

“ The Goojrat District, the further you proceed Northwards or towards “ the Hills, becomes higher and more and more broken and undulating, on

“ coming to the river Tovey, however, you stand on the abrupt edge of the plateau. Its precipitous banks on which you stand are from 100 to 200 feet high. The Tovey runs below your feet, across it lies opposite a low alluvial flat of no great breadth, but stretching away to the North East for about 18 miles, bounded on the right hand by the Chenab, on the left by the lower slopes of the outer Cashmere Hills. Nearest you are the Villages of Gungwall, furthest off lies the Bajwat.”

“ Following the Chenab towards its source it is seen to curve to the left round the furthest extremity of this flat, thus running across as it were the upper end of the oblong. This is the favorable circumstance for irrigation. Some of the waters of the river as they run past find their way through this alluvial plain, which is thus intersected by 4 branches of the parent stream into which they all again flow at points above the mouth of the Tovey. During their progress, however, their waters are made extensive use of. Wherever practicable or required, cuts or small Canals under the denomination of kooahs are made leading the waters on to the fields of Rice and Sugar-cane, which form the staple products. In this way almost every village has the means of irrigation *ad libitum*.”

“ There are about 30 of these Kooahs in the whole tract. Of these 24 belong to the Bajwat villages of Rajah Tej Singh's Jageer—the remainder to the Khalsa villages in the Gungwall. Some are several miles in length passing through many villages before they reach the one that owns it. Most of them have been in existence for a very long time, but one or two are of recent construction, and I believe it would have been thought quite unusual and extraordinary were a village to obstruct the passage of a new Kooah, through its lands to those of another community.”

“ All these Kooahs require yearly repairs. The formation of the tract may generally be described as a deposit of good alluvial soil, two or three feet in thickness upon a substratum of sand. When therefore the Chenab is very high and the Kooahs become very full and flow with great force, the

“ sandy bottom is silted up and the banks in some places fall in, or the mouth,
 “ or head of the Canal which requires careful arrangement is destroyed. Some
 “ require less repair than others according of course to length and other cir-
 “ cumstances. I calculated the repairs of Rajah Tej Singh's Villages to cost
 “ about 1,500 Rs. yearly, being about 6 per cent. on the assessment. The
 “ Gungwall khass community took 500 Rs. Tuccavee to repair their Koohl
 “ (their life) a few years ago and failed. They are now doing so at an esti-
 “ mated expense of 200 Rs. for which they have again received Tuccavee.”

“ It is very desirable that some arrangement be made during the final
 “ stages of the Settlement providing for the imperative repair of these Koohls.
 “ The Crop depends upon them—One season's disrepair would create a difficul-
 “ ty in paying the Revenue. So much his interest, has Rajah Tej Singh hitherto
 “ deemed the consideration of the matter, that he has been in the habit of
 “ himself bearing a share of the expense of repairs assumed at one half in the
 “ case of yearly repairs, and two-thirds in that of a new Koohl. He was thus able
 “ to insist upon their repair and took a wise care to do so. Now that his Reve-
 “ nue will be a fixed money one, he can no longer be expected to assist. If
 “ not provided against, the usual apathy and procrastination on the part of the
 “ Zemindars may be anticipated with ill results. Twenty per cent. has just
 “ been let off the old assessment in the Gungwall Villages. The poverty which
 “ necessitated a great part of this reduction has been a good deal caused by
 “ such like inability to manage their Koohls, and at the same time to arrange
 “ for the payment of a fixed assessment.”

134.—The reduction alluded to is now under report. The villages of this Chukla forming the Gungwall Talooqa were found almost without excep-
 tion in great difficulty, 25 per cent. of the demand for the year previous to Set-
 tlement was in balance—the villages were half depopulated—industry and in-
 terprize prostrated. The peculiar nature of the tract or the character of its
 population does not appear to have been appreciated at the Summary Settle-
 ment. Although the soil is generally good, of the Rohee kind, often superior,

the means of irrigation at hand, and the staple produce remunerative, it was apparently forgotten that the Khools were expensive to keep in repair, markets very distant, the tenures peculiar and above all the Proprietors poor spirited and wanting in energy to the last degree. The boundary was at hand, the slightest difficulty produced an emigration of the tenantry. And it seemed hardly to have been understood under what a disadvantage the tract, requiring the closest attention, lay, in being so distant from the Tehseel and Sudder stations. The people Rajpoots, having no relations with the general population of the District, abhorred crossing the Tovey to state their grievances, and the only sign of a paternal Government amongst them may almost be said to have been the periodical visits of the Dustuk serving Peons and sowars. A Settlement thus became extremely difficult. Kham management would have been acceptable in many instances. The Summary Settlement Jummas had completely broken down, and the people seemed to have a horror of money settlements altogether. To induce them to accept any reasonable proposals was difficult and at first appeared impossible. It was ultimately effected upon the understanding that Government would take their difficulties in hand; arrange their internal derangements—assist in bringing back absentees—give Tuccavee to repair the Koohls and remit all balances. To act up to this effect an Extra Assistant Commissioner remained upon the spot and I considered it a success to have effected a Settlement at a reduction of 20 per cent. The cultivated land consisted of 14 per cent. Kohhee, 60 Silabee, and 26 Barani. The Barani is very poor, almost entirely the silt and sandy eruption from the intersecting rivers. The rates adopted were :—

KOOHHEE.	SILABEE.	BARANI.	RESULT.
Rs. 2-0-0	1-12-0	0-10-0	Rs. 10,760
	Assessment fixed,		„ 9,840
	Former Jumma,		„ 10,896
	Present rate per cultivated area,		„ 1-6-10

This Chukla has been transferred to the Sealkote District. It will always require careful nursing.

135.—**BUJWAT JAGEER.**—Here no fixed money assessment had yet been made. Collections were entirely in the hands of the Jageerdar Rajah Tej Singh, who had continued to stand in the same position towards his malgoozars as was held by Jageerdars in the Seikh times, he was every thing—levied what he liked, and managed as he chose—he oppressed the people and gave them assistance. Data for assessment were therefore only to be obtained by a different mode of investigation. For this purpose I visited the Talooqa in November 1856. It presented at that time a most luxuriant appearance. It was just at the close of the Autumn, there the chief harvest. The terraced fields were golden with the ripe crops of rice. These were varied by large patches of Sugar cane, around the villages were gardens and Mango groves, and through the fields, at short intervals ran clear refreshing streams. The whole of the land was jealously cultivated—the few strips of pasture along the banks of the rivers and streams were covered with green mossy turf; hedges, in many places lined the by-ways—the habitations were often in the form of detached hamlets, and resembling thatched cottages. The people were of a mild and simple character, mostly Rajpoots of the Bujoo clan. What follows is extracted from the minute with which I submitted my proposals at the time, to Mr. E. Thornton, Commissioner Jhelum Division.

“ I found the Talooqa had been always paying by Kunkoot, an agent
 “ visited the Talooqa twice a year and made the assessment and collections
 “ with the assistance of the four principal Chowdrees. No cases of exaction
 “ or extortion had been heard in our Courts, but from what I saw and heard
 “ on the spot last year, I came to the belief that the people bear very hard
 “ terms. The Kun amounted to from $\frac{18}{40\text{ths}}$ to $\frac{23}{40\text{ths}}$ of the gross nijkaree produce
 “ turned into money by rates exceeding the current prices by one half, accord-
 “ ing to this the money equivalent of $\frac{27}{40\text{ths}}$ and $\frac{33}{40\text{ths}}$ was extracted. At least
 “ this is the logic according to the admission of the Jageerdar. Add to this

“ the interest on the payments up to time of reaping the assessed grain, and in
 “ whatever way the rule may have been practically cut and clipped it seems
 “ not too credulous to believe that the people speak the truth when they say
 “ that their well-being or destitution depended almost entirely on the Zubti. If
 “ the market price of Goor ranged high, they lived—if low they starved.
 “ For the tax on Zubti was in a great measure fixed for each village per
 “ Gooma. And it was such as with a good season and high prices to leave a
 “ comfortable margin, at least comparatively so speaking, for the tax cannot be
 “ called low, varying from six to eight rupees per Goomao on Sugar-cane of a
 “ poor description.”

“ I came therefore to the belief that every thing was taken that could
 “ be taken, and the people induced to keep the land cultivated.”

“ I have forgotten to say that besides the above Kun, Abwab were taken
 “ in addition to a large extent.”

“ The next thing was to find out what had been collected. Returns of
 “ this I got in two ways. First by making the Jageerdar's agents on the spot
 “ compile the receipts from the Dhurwae's papers, and secondly from the
 “ Rajah's Head Quarters. I believe both Returns are considerably in excess of
 “ the reality. Comparing one with another they would appear to confirm each
 “ other, but the returning officer was in effect the same in each case, though I
 “ hoped it would have been otherwise.”

“ The reasons why I discredit them are first the statements of the people
 “ themselves—secondly the acknowledged error of some of the items, such as
 “ that for Sumbut 1913, the collections for which the Head Quarter's Return
 “ states to be Rupees 42,469, whilst the agent on the spot showed me while
 “ treating on another subject to have been only about Rs. 34,000, the season
 “ a first rate one—thirdly the excessively high average rates which the average
 “ of those alleged collections gives per Goomao, viz. Rs. 7-8-1 in the first Class,
 “ Rs. 4-0-11 in the second, and Rs. 2-12-7 in the third Class villages.”

“ Arguing then from these Returns first that they were fictitiously in excess of the reality ; secondly that one fifth of the real collections should constitute the profit of the Zemindar in future, thirdly that whatever might be the reality the people were very destitute, and fourthly that besides having in future to pay a fixed money assessment instead of a produce tax, the people would be deprived of certain advantages and assistance by the concession of which, now they were, notwithstanding their hard terms, seldom permitted to fall below producing point, such as the expense of repairing their Koohls, wood gratis for building purposes, a share here and there in the produce of Mango groves &c. &c. arguing in this way, I came to the conclusion that a very large reduction should be made in these returns, in making an Estimate for future assessment.”

“ Again beginning at the other end of the matter I was led up to the same conclusion.”

“ The land in some parts is extremely fertile. The products are valuable on these good lands, being alternately Sugar and Rice, followed sometimes (in the best lands) by a poor crop of Barley or Peas, all forming a two years' course. On the poorer lands, fair Rubbee crops are procurable. Every where cultivation is inexpensive, almost every village having a Koohl or a share in a Koohl for irrigation at pleasure. They require annual repairs, and it being the Jageerdar's interest to keep them in repair he has hitherto borne a share of the expense estimated at two-thirds or three-fifths of the whole, always taking care that no delay in making such repairs shall take place.”

“ I looked out for a rate to apply to these lands. The best Chukla in Goojerat gave an average of Rs. 2-2-6. Having been four years in the Kangra valley I knew that the cultivation there was in many respects similar to Bujwat. Koohls are equally in general use, products are much the same, only in Kangra less sugar, more Rubbee crop is grown, probably an equal quantity, in proportion to other crops of Rice.”

“ The rate in Kangra proper is Rs. 3-8-0. In Palum, a Pergunah of inferior style Rs. 2-12-0, and in Puthan Kote (an unirrigated barani tract) Rs. 1-12-0.”

“ I assumed that the style of land, mode of cultivation, description of Products &c. in the above three tracts were sufficiently similar to those obtaining in the third classes of villages into which I have divided Bujwat to enable me to draw an inference from the rate per acre there, for my rates here. Compared with every thing else I had seen, Bujwat appears unique.”

“ But I found one great difference in the two places. The population of Kangra is 1,217 souls per square mile of cultivation. In Bujwat it is only 608.”

“ Looking at every circumstance I judged the following rates to be approximately correct to adopt :—”

				1st CLASS.		2nd CLASS.		3rd CLASS.		Total.				
				Rs.	A P	Rs.	A P	Rs.	A P	Rs.	A P			
" Irrigated,	...	...	...	3	8 0	2	12 0	2	0 0					
" Silabee,	...	...	...	2	0 0	1	12 0	1	8 0					
" Barani,	...	...	...	1	0 0	1	0 0	0	14 0					
" Average,	...	...	...	3	3 0	2	8 0	1	7 6					
" Result,	...	...	...	4,827	0 0	13,440	0 0	7,348	0 0	25,613	0 0			
My Proposal,										...	...	...	24,980	0 0

“ I had proceeded to this point when I met you at Jhelum a few days ago, and you then on a cursory view, expressed your opinion that these rates would not be too low.”

“ I went again down to Bujwat and saw no reason to alter my conclusions. I found the people clamorous for a money assessment, declaring they had never been so hardly used as this season (Rs. 34,000) This the Rajah's agents admitted, but they stated the reason of the clamour differently, that it was not on account of unusual exaction, but only because undue promptitude in paying up was called for. In this I think there is some truth, but there is at the same time, no doubt that the last extractable

“ farthing has been taken in some cases too by foul means. Many of
 “ the people temporarily absconded. The visit of the Deputy Commissioner
 “ followed by the Tehsceldar reassured them in some measure. But at this
 “ moment a great deal of the land which should by this time (March) have been
 “ ploughed several times preparatory to being planted with sugar in all April,
 “ lies fallow. My former impressions therefore of exaggeration in the alleged
 “ receipts were only confirmed.”

“ I adhered to my adopted rates. There remained to adjust their results
 “ to the varied capacity of each village. And here although 3 classes in 46
 “ villages may appear a sufficiently minute classification, and it may be
 “ thought that the Jumma fixed should never or seldom deviate very far from
 “ rates, yet, the fact is, almost every village has to be considered separately.
 “ The villages of the II and III classes do not lie together in 2 clumps, but
 “ are scattered here and there—the whole tract is cut into slips by 3 rivers
 “ besides the Chenab—a village on one side of a stream although not of suffi-
 “ ciently different a description to render re-classification necessary, may yet
 “ differ very much from a village on the other side of the stream. The land
 “ may be much the same, but the encroachments of the stream may have very
 “ much injured and disheartened one village, the future probabilities not hope-
 “ ful &c. &c. so that considerable variations occur, in my propositions, from
 “ rates. I was guided in these variations, as well as in the original classification
 “ which is a local one of old standing, by the Rajah's agents and the Chow-
 “ drees. Their Douls will be found in their respective columns. They were
 “ made after being informed of my rate result and being told to distribute it,
 “ they did this in a very satisfactory way. When they differed, I found out the
 “ reason, sometimes it was one of opinion, sometimes of partiality, generally of
 “ the former. I concurred with and yielded to their opinion in one respect
 “ that the 1st. class rates were relatively low. I have, it will be seen kept above
 “ them. I have kept a little below 2nd. Class rates, because I found on second
 “ inspection that I had rated Barani much too high at 1-0-0. The Barani land
 “ in those villages generally being extremely poor sterile soil-banks, thrown up

“ by the rivers &c. principally composed of sand. In the 3rd. class, I have
 “ come out considerably below rates, owing to the poverty stricken state of
 “ one or two villages, and to the statistics in one or two others being found er-
 “ roneous in the case of irrigated and Silabee lands. It will be seen that I am
 “ borne out in these by the Chowdrees and Agent.”

The result gave an assessment of Rs. 24,680 with an average area rate of Rs. 2-0-0.

Abstract results of the whole assessment.

136.—The whole District was now assessed. I abstract the result below :—

Pergunah.	No.	Name of Chukla.	Summary Settlement on Khalsa villages.	PRESENT SETTLEMENT.			PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE.		Rate on Cultivation.	Rate on Total area.
				Jageer.	Khalsa.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.		
Phalia.	1	Bhimber,	21,838	2,125	19,265	21,410	0	11.7	1 4 9	0 10 8
	2	Bet, I.	12,794	549	11,820	12,369	0	7.6	1 7 2	0 7 1
	3	Bet, II.	12,306	150	11,001	11,151	0	10.6	1 4 4	0 7 2
	4	Nukka,	17,090	1,930	15,496	17,426	0	9.3	1 0 7	0 3 3
	5	Pukherce,	30,465	1,550	25,502	27,052	0	16.3	1 3 8	0 8 10
	6	Hethar,	12,712	2,250	11,700	13,950	0	7.9	1 3 1	0 5 11
	7	Akcewala,	21,802	975	15,176	16,151	0	30.4	0 15 9	0 4 5
	8	Maira,	8,389	1,400	7,456	8,856	0	11.1	1 0 7	0 5 3
		Total, ...	1,37,396	10,910	1,17,426	1,28,355	...	14.5 ...	1 2 10	0 6 1
Kharian.	1	Boolundee, I.	6,299	50	6,060	6,110	0	3.8	0 15 10	0 9 9
	2	Ditto, II.	11,285	330	11,093	11,423	0	1.7	0 11 1	0 6 11
	3	Ditto, III.	4,302	180	3,511	3,691	0	18.4	0 10 6	0 5 3
	4	Bhimber,	20,576	...	19,443	19,443	0	5.5	0 14 6	0 6 5
	5	Pubbee,	16,701	1,430	15,629	17,059	0	6.4	0 12 9	0 2 8
	6	Hethar Pubbee,	48,921	550	45,975	46,525	0	6.2	1 1 0	0 9 1
	7	Maira,	16,555	250	14,878	15,128	0	10.1	0 14 5	0 4 11
	8	Bar,	24,201	4,389	22,276	26,655	0	4.2	1 3 0	0 2 8
	9	Bet, I.	15,265	660	13,240	13,900	0	13.2	1 5 3	0 7 8
	10	Bet, II.	18,425	140	18,037	18,177	0	2.1	1 8 9	0 9 10
		Total, ...	1,82,531	7,279	1,70,144	1,77,423	0	6.8	1 0 5	0 5 5
Googeral.	1	Chumb,	28,484	2,490	26,490	28,980	0	7.0	2 0 4	1 9 4
	2	Bhimber,	5,455	2,362	6,273	8,633	15.0	0	1 3 2	0 11 11
	3	Ncanda,	24,030	265	20,728	20,993	0	13.7	1 11 8	1 4 8
	4	Jutater,	55,814	2,162	56,642	58,804	1.0	0	1 5 11	0 14 8
	5	Bet,	35,603	2,900	29,309	32,209	0	17.7	1 10 8	0 13 11
	6	Dundee Derya,	13,133	66	12,121	12,187	0	7.7	1 5 0	0 8 0
	7	Boolundee,	49,744	1,840	49,162	51,002	0	1.1	0 14 11	0 9 9
	8	Pullahee,	35,650	860	34,117	34,977	0	4.3	0 12 0	0 8 1
		Total, ...	2,47,912	12,943	2,34,842	2,47,785	0	5.2	1 3 2	0 12 2
Grand-Total, ...			5,67,839	31,141	5,22,422	5,53,563	0	8.0	1 2 2	0 7 2
Transferred to Sealkote.	1	Bujwat Khalsa, ...	10,896	1,225	8,615	9,840	0	21.0	1 6 10	0 10 0
	2	Bujwat Jageer, ...	...	24,680	...	24,680	0	0	2 0 0	1 0 6

137.—The reduction is doubtless considerable. Taken with the opinion of the Board of the Summary Settlement, quoted at the outset of this sketch, the present Settlement must be held to be undoubtedly light. And moreover the real extent of relief given cannot be measured by the above figures, for they do not take into consideration the large amount of resumed Lakhiraj now thrown into the assessed area. Its amount is not exactly ascertainable, because although nominally very large, a great many claims and alleged holdings were fictitious, and the Summary Settlement rate was on this account much lower in reality than appeared to the Board, when they expressed their opinion that it was decidedly low. Still the amount of extra relief thus given was considerable, amounting according to the figures in Para. 72, to 7·6 per cent. on the Summary Settlement Jumma—and after a balance of fiction and fact and allowing for the great increase in cultivation and decrease of exactions of all kinds, I am inclined to state the real diminution in the present payments of the general cultivator at 20 per cent.

138.—Opinion as to the expediency or inexpediency, necessity or otherwise, of so great a remission of taxation will vary. It will be observed that I have not in going through the Chuklas, with one exception, laboured to prove distress or absolute necessity or a large measure of relief, and with the patent facts of a revised Summary Settlement reduced from its predecessor, pronounced light and not found to be in any vital point defective, Collections, apparently easy, balances almost Nil, any difficulty that existed, local and not general, the necessity for such liberal concessions will by some be doubtless called in question—Others may be disposed to rely upon the discretion of those who carried the measure through, who, with exception to myself have had some experience in assessments and their working in the Punjab. And bearing in mind the transition state of society in the Punjab, its undeveloped resources, the absence of capital, low prices, the uncertainty of climate, the great want of home markets and of the

means of export, the novelty of money demands, scarcity of cash, and the short term of the settlement, it may be doubted whether less indulgent terms would have had any other effect than to retard improvement; or whether in conceding easy terms we have been otherwise than mindful of the Chief Commissioner's injunctions when he wrote through his Secretary in his review of the Revenue administration of 1855-56 dated 9th September 1856; that those causes which have heretofore necessitated moderation of demand and assessment, being still in operation and likely to continue, it would be necessary not to depart from the moderate course hitherto pursued.

139.—The District may in a general view be called a fertile one. But

Productive capacity of the District. fertility of soil under an uncertain climate is but a latent advantage until accompanied by capital and a strong population. These are yet wanting, thus the best land in the District is yet untilled, viz. the Bar cleared and watered, these lands would yield a far greater return than perhaps any other land in the District. But a well costs from 200 to 300 Rupees if built by the labor of the agriculturist and his family. Few have the requisite capital. The closest attention on the part of the Tehseeldar and District Officer is necessary to keep existing wells in those high tracts in working order. And at present the required population does not exist. Besides this I am inclined to think that the fertility of the District has been overrated. Many circumstances have combined towards this. The

Its fertility over-rated. first District Officer at annexation, after a hasty tour reported that its natural fertility was equal to the best parts of the Jullunder Doab. To a Settlement Officer who has visited and critically examined the soil of every village this mistake seems surprising, so widely different are the characters of the two Doabs in this point of fertility. Again persons occasionally visiting the District will come at once upon its greenest and best spots through which the first 10 miles of the Grand Trunk Road from the Chenab passes, which give an exaggerated impression of the fertility of the whole.

Table of Soils.

140.—The following Table will give some idea of the fertility of the district :—

Name of Pergunah.	I—Detail of soil under cultivation.					II—Detail of irrigated and unirrigated cultivation.		
	GORA, or manured lands.	ROHRE, stiff clay rich but difficult to work.	DOSAHEE, Fertile Mould.	MAIRA, Light sandy soil including the unproductive varieties of Shor and Kuller.	TOTAL.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	TOTAL.
	PROPORTIONATE VALUE OF EACH VARIETY OF SOIL.							
	20	15	12	8	...	5	3	...
	PERCENTAGE OF EACH VARIETY OF SOIL.							
Goojerat, ...	·07	·10	·35	·48	1·00	·24	·76	1·00
Kharian, ...	·06	·10	·20	·58	1·00	·04	·96	1·00
Phalia, ...	·14	·07	·33	·46	1·00	·67	·33	1·00
TOTAL,...	·08	·09	·32	·51	1·00	·28	·72	1·00

141.—Thus one-half of the cultivated area will be seen to be composed of the poorer varieties of soils, while the productive capability of 72 per cent. of the whole is entirely dependant upon the periodical rains. While therefore taken as a whole this district doubtless must in point of fertility, be considered superior to Jhelum, Rawul-pindee or indeed most of the Southern districts of the Punjab, it cannot I imagine be reckoned in any way equal to the Jullunder Doab or even Goordaspoor or Sealkote. For as regards intrinsic quality of soil, this district can hardly be called in a high degree fertile, and in its productive capabilities, as regards population, capital and general resources, it must rank considerably below our best and most Revenue yielding districts.

Comparison with other districts.

142.—The new assessments in Pergunah Phalia had effect from the commencement of 1855-56. Pergunah Kharian from 1856-57, and in Goojerat from 1857-58. I can attest the improvement that has resulted from these light terms. . I think I may say that the Agricultural community is imbued with a spirit of contentment, a feeling that justice has been done to them, that they have received more beneficent consideration than they ever received under former Governments, and that their prosperity is ensured. Cultivation has increased, new wells have been sunk, old debts have been paid, ornaments redeemed, and marriages solemnized. It may be that higher terms might have been demanded with perfect theoretical justice, and the same results therefore expected. But the Cottar proprietors of the Punjab are not theoretical reasoners. A full measure of indulgence best secures their appreciation ; moderation is the best side to err upon. And if prosperity be the result, the settlement which created it may perhaps always claim to be approved.

143.—Another reason for giving reduction was the prevalence of light rates in the adjacent District, whose assessment had just primarily been revived. A comparison can be made from the subjoined table:—

Rates of the adjoining
District.

District.	Pergunah.	Assessment Circle.	REVENUE RATES ADOPTED.						REMARKS.
			Chakree.	Silabee or class Barani.	Barani.	Lately abandoned.			
Sealkote.	Duska, ...	Churkuree, ...	2 0 0	...	1 0 0	...	...		
	Sealkote, ...	Bet, ...	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 6 0	...	...		
	Duska, ...	Bet, ...	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	...	...		
	Sealkote, ...	Bhurree, ...	1 9 0	...	1 2 0	...	...		
Goojeranwalla.	Goojeranwalla, {	Khadir, ...	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	...		
		Churkuree, ...	1 12 0	...	0 14 0	0 8 0	...		
	Ramnugger, ... {	Khadir, ...	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	...		
		Churkuree, ...	1 8 0	...	0 12 0	0 8 0	...		
	Hafizabad, ... {	Kuller, ...	1 4 0	...	0 8 0	0 4 0	...		
		Khadir, ...	1 10 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	...		
		Bangur, ...	1 4 0	...	0 6 0	0 4 0	...		
		Bar, ...	1 10 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...		
	Jhang.	Chuneote, ... {	Chuk No. 1, ...	1 4 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	
			Ditto No. 2, ...	1 2 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	...	...	
Ditto No. 3, ...			1 3 7	...	0 8 0	...	...		
Goojerat.	Phalia, ... {	Bhimber, ...	2 0 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	...		
		Bet No. 1, ...	2 2 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	...		
		Bet No. 2, ...	1 12 0	1 4 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	...		
		Nukka high, ...	1 4 0	...	0 6 0	0 8 0	...		
		Nukka low, ...	1 14 0	...	0 12 0	0 8 0	...		
		Pukherce, ...	1 14 0	...	0 10 0	0 4 0	...		
		Huthar, ...	1 12 0	...	0 10 0	0 4 0	...		
		Akcewala, ...	1 9 0	...	0 6 0	0 4 0	...		
		Maira, ...	1 6 0	...	0 14 0	0 4 0	...		
		Boolundee 1, ...	1 10 0	1 2 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	...		
	Kharian, ... {	Ditto 2, ...	1 3 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	...		
		Ditto 3, ...	1 0 0	...	0 9 0	0 4 0	...		
		Bhimber, ...	1 6 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	...		
	Goojerat, ... {	Pubbee, ...	1 2 0	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	...		
		Hethar Pubbee, ...	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 4 0	...		
		Maira, ...	1 4 0	0 13 0	0 11 0	0 4 0	...		
		Bet No. 1, ...	1 12 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	...		
		Bet No. 2, ...	2 0 0	1 6 0	0 14 0	0 4 0	...		
		Bar, ...	1 12 0	...	0 14 0	0 4 0	...		
		Chumb, ...	2 6 0	2 0 0	1 6 0	0 6 0	...		
		Bhimber, ...	2 4 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	0 4 0	...		
		Neanda, ...	2 4 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	0 4 0	...		
		Jutater, ...	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	...		
	Goojerat, ... {	Bet, ...	2 4 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	...		
		Dundee Durya, ...	2 4 0	1 12 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	...		
		Boolundee, ...	1 12 0	1 8 0	0 13 0	0 4 0	...		
		Pullahce, ...	1 12 0	1 4 0	0 11 0	0 4 0	...		
		Bujwat Khalsa, ...	2 0 0	1 12 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	...		

144.—Like all Settlements, however light, it will nevertheless require

Remarks on the general working of the Settlement. judicious working; without this its very advantages will turn to disadvantages. In former times when a portion of

the actual produce of each man's fields was taken as the Revenue, there was in reality no joint responsibility for the Government demand. A common bond of union there indeed was, from the whole of the cultivators in one community

The Village system under Native Government. being of one descent, and they managed in common, so for as the Mulba, Fines and other extra miscellaneous Vil-

large expences were concerned. But there was no joint responsibility as we understand, and, theoretically at least, define it. If the cultivation decreased, so did the Government demand. If the community were depressed, fines and extra demands which were shared in common would probably be fewer and less in amount also. One contract for a number of years and holding the whole community for ever responsible for a default by one of its members is altogether an innovation. The communities accept the terms, because, common interest is not a thing new to their minds, and so long as the Jumma is light and every member remains prosperous or even when light failures take place the contract will work well. But it is not because of the applicability of its terms to circumstances; but only because it has not been necessary to apply them to any large extent.

145.—During the Summary Settlement joint responsibility works well enough, because the Khewut, if made at all, is made every harvest, and it thus becomes a demand only on existing cultivators—No arrears are possible, and the cultivators pay more or less according to the extent of the cultivation in the village, their individual responsibilities have never been fixed, and under the influence of their leading men they make no complaints. The interest of the Headman is kept on the Government side by the Baach as well as the common lands, Mulba and in fact every thing from which profits are derivable being in their hands. Again Summary Settlements last only a short time. If a village breaks down, it is referred to the summariness of the settlement and the assessment is reduced.

146.—But under a regular Settlement we seem to the people to revert to individual responsibility—we tell them it is joint, but with a minute Khewut based upon each man's separate holding at the time of Settlement, a copy of which is eagerly claimed by each tax-payer, they in effect say "the joint responsibility is mere theory, we are at last freed from the grasp of the Head-men and their exactions—not only the Village assessment but our individual responsibilities are fixed.—We

“cant be asked to pay more, and wont”—and improvident as they are, attending to, and understanding only what is their immediate interest, it would be too much to expect that they should be so impressed with this new theory of joint responsibility as to give timely help to a sinking man,—or apprehend their liability for his default until it be too late, and the consequent deterioration irreparable. Again the second aid upon which we relied for the success of the system under the Summary Settlement is now found wanting. Finding the inferior partners resist exactions and their own profits clipped, the Head men equally fail to interest themselves in the prosperity of the individual members comprising the community. The sinking man therefore sinks without a hand stretched out to save him, and the Tehseeldar finds out too late, unless he has been on the watch, that the Revenue in default can be with difficulty collected. If cultivation be expensive, the collection of such balances will certainly entail hardship, and one or two repetitions of deterioration so brought about will make the Settlement however light, break down.

147.—I have not written the above for the purpose of decrying joint responsibility. On the contrary, contracts by villages is doubtless the only system practicable, and their very frailty may be an advantage in ensuing light assessments. But it appears to me to be the solution of the question in many instances where a Summary Settlement has worked well, and the revised and reduced Settlement which followed has given way. There is just this difference in the working of joint responsibility under a Summary and under a Regular Settlement. In the former case, it works well, but the mass of the Cultivators do not obtain the full benefits of our moderate demand—they are monopolized in a great measure by the Headmen. In the latter they do, but the Settlement is imperrilled.

148.—Close attention on the part of the Tehseeldars coupled with a knowledge of the subject, is of course the main requisite in order to avoid these difficulties. But few Tehseeldars even if they possessed the knowledge, can be trusted to give the attention re-

Hence a regular Settlement more liable to give way.

The difficulty, the remedy, and the risk.

quired, and indeed I look upon it as hopeless without a strict system of accounts to be kept by the Putwarees, having for its chief features an annual attestation of possession field by field, and a Jummabundee for the year founded thereupon, and upon the Khewut prepared at its commencement before a single payment shall have been made. Towards the attainment of this object I have given attention for the past two years with the most successful results and I think with such aids vigorously employed, the reduction now given will prove a blessing and a source of large and yearly increasing improvement in the District. But without this and close attention on the part of the Tehseeldars, I think a Regular Settlement runs more risk of breaking down than the Summary Settlement from which it is a reduction. We individualize liabilities out of benevolence towards the weak, at the expense of the village managers. In their place nothing is substituted—management ceases, joint responsibility is a myth, and the assessment has again to be revised.

149.—These remarks which I have ventured to offer upon the assessment may be appropriately closed by the following statistics shewing the amount and value of the agricultural produce of the District, average area and Jumma of the villages, bearing of the assessment upon the population, caste and numbers of the cultivating classes, and other matter bearing generally upon the subject.

Statistics bearing upon
the Assessment.

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TABLE shewing the Agricultural Produce

| Harvest. | NAME OF PRODUCE.                           |                                 | Area under cultivation in acres. | Produce.  | Value and average of 30 year's price current. |
|----------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------|
|          | English.                                   | Vernacular.                     |                                  |           |                                               |
| RUBBEE.  | Wheat, ...                                 | Kunuk, ...                      | 2,27,585                         | 59,38,441 | 21,26,259                                     |
|          | Barley, ...                                | Jow, ...                        | 28,116                           | 6,80,841  | 1,63,304                                      |
|          | Gram, ...                                  | Chunna, Chola, ...              | 9,121                            | 2,26,488  | 77,633                                        |
|          | Rape seed, ...                             | Sursuf, Surroo, Sur-<br>soon, } | 7,789                            | 76,614    | 36,564                                        |
|          | Linseed, ...                               | Ulsee, ...                      | 646                              | 7,977     | 4,395                                         |
|          | Lentil, ...                                | Mussoor, ...                    | 1,469                            | 21,139    | 7,426                                         |
|          | „ ...                                      | Tara Meera, ...                 | 13,621                           | 1,10,769  | 42,969                                        |
|          | „ ...                                      | Cheena, ...                     | 1,898                            | 19,436    | 6,248                                         |
|          | Safflower, ...                             | Kussoob, ...                    | 879                              | 2,120     | 6,853                                         |
|          | Tobacco, ...                               | Tumakoo, * ...                  | 1,745                            | 28,803    | 31,457                                        |
|          | TOTAL RUBBEE, ...                          |                                 | 2,92,869                         |           | 25,03,107                                     |
| KHUREEF. | Buck Wheat, ...                            | Bajra, ...                      | 97,943                           | 19,87,198 | 5,47,720                                      |
|          | Ditto                                      | Joar, † ...                     | 34,176                           | 8,16,506  | 2,13,548                                      |
|          | Ditto                                      | Mote, ‡ ...                     | 13,214                           | 1,26,101  | 47,306                                        |
|          | Ditto                                      | Maash, ...                      | 692                              | 5,026     | 2,428                                         |
|          | Ditto                                      | Moong, ...                      | 294                              | 2,158     | 959                                           |
|          | Maize, ...                                 | Mukkaee, ...                    | 2,483                            | 69,357    | 19,051                                        |
|          | Rice, ...                                  | Moonjee, Shalee, ...            | 4,344                            | 1,62,649  | 83,273                                        |
|          | Millet, ...                                | Kodra, ...                      | 124                              | 1,146     | 320                                           |
|          | Ditto                                      | Mundul, ...                     | 113                              | 2,649     | 489                                           |
|          | Ditto                                      | Soank, ...                      | 721                              | 8,991     | 2,021                                         |
|          | Ditto                                      | Kungnee, ...                    | 91                               | 704       | 226                                           |
|          | Oil seed, ...                              | Til, ...                        | 5,788                            | 60,764    | 35,289                                        |
|          | Sugar cane, ...                            | Kumadh, § ...                   | 5,953                            | 2,01,906  | 1,90,496                                      |
|          | Cotton, ...                                | Kupah, \|\| ... | 24,119                           | 3,18,416  | 2,71,714                                      |
|          | Poppy, ...                                 | Post, ...                       | 60                               | 711       | 946                                           |
|          | Indigo, ...                                | Leel, Vusma, ¶ ...              | 5                                | ...       | 160                                           |
|          | Hemp, ...                                  | Sun, ...                        | 105                              | 867       | 1,137                                         |
|          | Vegetables, Melons<br>and Miscellaneous, } |                                 | 5,312                            | 61,992    | 1,75,784                                      |
|          | Total Khureef,...                          |                                 | 2,95,537                         |           | 15,92,867                                     |
|          | Grand Total,...                            |                                 | 4,88,406                         |           | 40,95,974                                     |

of the District and its Value.

| Remarks.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Remarks.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Ulsee grows well at Shaikhpoor and some other villages in the Goojrat Tehseel, attaining a height almost sufficient for the production of Flax.</p> <p>* Famous at Dhareewala and thereabouts in the Goojerat Tehseel.</p> <p>The Pubbee tracts produce the largest quantity of Bajra.</p> <p>† Chiefly grown as fodder for Cattle.</p> <p>‡ Generally mixed with Bajra.</p> <p>The best rice is grown on the Chenab in the Goojerat Tehseel at and about Jullowallee.</p> <p>§ Very little Pônda is grown.</p> <p>\|\| The best Cotton is grown near the boundary of the Phalia and Goojerat Tehseels.</p> <p>¶ The Vusma of Qilladar is celebrated.</p> | <p>According to this Table the Rubbee harvest yields 60, and the Khurreef 40 per cent. of the Agricultural Produce of the District.</p> <p>Wheat alone amounts to 51 per cent., Bajra 13—Sugar cane 46—Cotton 6·5 of the whole.</p> <p>Each acre of Cultivated land produces Rs. 8-6-6 per annum in grain alone upon which the assessment is Rs. 1-2-2.</p> <p>The assessment would thus appear to be equal to two-fifteenths of the gross grain yield. If straw, grass, wood, cattle, produce &amp;c. be taken into account it will certainly not exceed one-tenth or one-twelfth.</p> |

TABLE of Miscellaneous Statistics

| Name of Pergunnah. | Number of Mouzas. |         |        | Total area in acres. |         |                           | Total cultivated area in acres. |         |          | Total Summary Settlement Jumma. |         |        | Total Revised Settlement Jumma. |          |        | Average Total area per Mouza in Acres. |         |          | Average Cultivated area per mouza in acres. |         |        | Average Jumma per Mouza. |         |        |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------|--------|----------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|----------|---------------------------------|---------|--------|---------------------------------|----------|--------|----------------------------------------|---------|----------|---------------------------------------------|---------|--------|--------------------------|---------|--------|
|                    | Khalsa.           | Jageer. | Total. | Khalsa.              | Jageer. | Total.                    | Khalsa.                         | Jageer. | Total.   | Khalsa.                         | Jageer. | Total. | Khalsa.                         | Jageer.  | Total. | Khalsa.                                | Jageer. | Total.   | Khalsa.                                     | Jageer. | Total. | Khalsa.                  | Jageer. | Total. |
| Goojerat,          | 525               | 28      | 553    | 3,41,077             | 13,265  | 3,54,342 or 555 miles.    | 2,12,914                        | 9,307   | 2,22,221 | Rs. 2,65,934                    | "       | 11,741 | "                               | 2,56,187 | "      | 11,685                                 | "       | 2,67,872 | 649                                         | 474     | 641    | 406                      | 332     | 402    |
|                    |                   |         |        |                      |         |                           |                                 |         |          |                                 |         |        |                                 |          |        |                                        |         |          |                                             |         |        | 488                      | 417     | 484    |
| Kharian,           | 516               | 29      | 545    | 3,81,159             | 13,243  | 3,94,402 or 699 miles.    | 1,45,349                        | 6,899   | 1,52,248 | Rs. 1,54,421                    | "       | 7,214  | "                               | 1,37,866 | "      | 6,525                                  | "       | 1,44,391 | 739                                         | 456     | 724    | 282                      | 238     | 279    |
|                    |                   |         |        |                      |         |                           |                                 |         |          |                                 |         |        |                                 |          |        |                                        |         |          |                                             |         |        | 267                      | 225     | 265    |
| Phalia,...         | 295               | 37      | 332    | 3,94,268             | 49,023  | 4,43,291 or 617 miles.    | 1,01,302                        | 12,256  | 1,13,558 | Rs. 1,47,485                    | "       | 19,607 | "                               | 1,26,965 | "      | 15,147                                 | "       | 1,42,112 | 1,339                                       | 1,325   | 1,336  | 344                      | 331     | 343    |
|                    |                   |         |        |                      |         |                           |                                 |         |          |                                 |         |        |                                 |          |        |                                        |         |          |                                             |         |        | 432                      | 409     | 429    |
| Total, ...         | 1,336             | 94      | 1,430  | 11,16,004            | 75,531  | 11,92,035 or 1,871 miles. | 4,59,565                        | 28,462  | 4,88,027 | Rs. 5,67,839                    | †       | 38,562 | "                               | 5,21,018 | "      | 33,357                                 | ‡       | 5,54,375 | § 837                                       | 803     | 835    | 344                      | 303     | 342    |
|                    |                   |         |        |                      |         |                           |                                 |         |          |                                 |         |        |                                 |          |        |                                        |         |          |                                             |         |        | 389                      | 355     | 388    |

\* Nominal.

† This detail of Jummas differs from the detail in the abstract statement previously given in Para. 53 on account of Nuzerana of Jageer villages being here included in the Jageer Total, as is also done in the General statement.

‡ This Total is somewhat more than that of the Table given in Para : — owing to resummptions of Maffee plots subsequently made.

§ This is according to Khurah Measurement and 15 miles less than the area as given by the Revenue Surveyor.

connected with Assessment.

| Villages detailed according to amount of Jumma. |       |       |       |       |        |        |        |        |        | Percentage of cultivation on Total area. |         |        | Average rate of assessment on Total area per acre. |          |          | Average rate of assessment on Cultivation per Acre. |          |          |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------------------------------------|---------|--------|----------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Under 100                                       | " 200 | " 300 | " 400 | " 500 | " 1000 | " 2000 | " 3000 | " 4000 | Rukhs. | Khalsa.                                  | Jageer. | Total. | Khalsa.                                            | Jageer.  | Total.   | Khalsa.                                             | Jageer.  | Total.   |
| 54                                              | 115   | 97    | 74    | 53    | 99     | 45     | 13     | 1      | 2      | 62                                       | 70      | 63     | Rs 0-12-0                                          | " 0-14-6 | " 0-12-1 | " 1-3-3                                             | " 1-4-2  | " 1-3-3  |
| 128                                             | 167   | 96    | 51    | 38    | 51     | 12     | ...    | ...    | 2      | 38                                       | 52      | 39     | Rs. 0-5-9                                          | " 0-7-11 | " 0-5-10 | " 0-15-2                                            | " 0-15-2 | " 0-15-2 |
| 54                                              | 57    | 47    | 29    | 36    | 70     | 26     | 2      | 1      | 10     | 26                                       | 25      | 26     | Rs. 0-5-2                                          | " 0-4-11 | " 1-5-1  | " 1-4-1                                             | " 1-3-9  | " 1-4-0  |
| 236                                             | 339   | 240   | 154   | 127   | 220    | 83     | 15     | 2      | 14     | 41                                       | 38      | 41     | Rs. 0-7-5                                          | " 0-7-0  | " 0-7-5  | " 1-2-1                                             | " 1-2-9  | " 1-2-2  |

| Population. |                        | Rate of<br>assess-<br>ment<br>per<br>head<br>of<br>Popu-<br>lation. | Detail of the Cultivating Class in the Settlement Records. |                 |                |               |                             |               |        |        |                |                               |
|-------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------|--------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Total.      | Per<br>square<br>mile. | R. A. P.                                                            | Varach<br>Juts.                                            | Gondul<br>Juts. | Tarur<br>Juts. | Ran-<br>jhas. | Miscel-<br>laneous<br>Juts. | Goo-<br>jers. | Syeds. | Chibs. | Raj-<br>poots. | Brahmins<br>& Khut-<br>trees. |
| 2,34,310    | 422                    | 1-2-3                                                               | 4,899                                                      | 175             | 131            | 113           | 6,382                       | 5,873         | 1,914  | 83     | 874            | 715                           |
| 1,59,543    | 259                    | 0-4-6                                                               | 69                                                         | 12              | 4              | 62            | 8,803                       | 8,819         | 1,046  | 1,816  | 1,133          | 762                           |
| 1,06,314    | 153                    | 1-5-5                                                               | 1,255                                                      | 2,768           | 2,430          | 1,144         | 5,043                       | 548           | 656    | 4      | 340            | 434                           |
| 5,00,367    | 268                    | 1-1-9                                                               | 6,223                                                      | 2,955           | 2,565          | 1,319         | 20,233                      | 15,240        | 3,516  | 2,003  | 2,347          | 1,911                         |

| <i>Proprietors and Tenants as entered.</i> |             |         |         |                       |                               |        | <i>Average size of each Holding.</i> |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------|---------|---------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|
| Lubanas.                                   | Behroopias. | Aroras. | Racens. | Moghuls and Put-hans. | Low castes and Miscellaneous. | Total. |                                      |
| 1,094                                      | 383         | 116     | 1,239   | 467                   | 4,581                         | 28,939 | 7.7                                  |
| 241                                        | 57          | 201     | 566     | 575                   | 4,447                         | 28,713 | 5.3                                  |
| 5                                          | 5           | 487     | 413     | 2049                  | 330                           | 17916  | 6.3                                  |
| 1,340                                      | 445         | 804     | 2,218   | 3,091                 | 9,353                         | 75,568 | 6.5                                  |

150.—Compilation of the record of rights commenced in March 1856. It has thus taken nearly 3 years to complete. A good deal of business connected with the rights of parties in land was moreover disposed of previous to the enquiries being regularly entered upon during measurement and assessment.

*Compilation of the record of rights.*

151.—The district as I have before stated, came under survey in 1853-54. Preparatory thereto the village boundaries were laid down and Thakbust maps prepared. The boundary pillars were all laid down by the Zemindars themselves, who formed themselves in Committees under their Chowdrees and Zaildars for the purpose.

*Demarcation of boundaries.*

152.—The Thakbust Maps were drawn up by the Putwarees who were previously instructed after the Punjaub method under the superintendence of Moonshee Ameer Singh. Disputed boundary cases were then investigated and decided upon the spot. Disputes of this nature in 441 cases were thus enquired into and decided. Comparatively very few came on for a second hearing and afterwards boundary suits were very charily entertained.

*Boundary Maps and disputes.*

153.—After the Professional Survey, detailed field Maps and Khusrahs were prepared by the Putwarees under a strong supervising staff. Simultaneously Maps and Khusrahs of the village sites or Abadcees were got up and Pedigree Tables of the proprietary bodies comprising all who had a claim to the village lands whether present or absent, were compiled. At the foot of those Tables was entered a brief account of the tenures, prevailing custom, mode of distributing the Revenue &c. It was hoped that these, prepared at this early stage of the proceedings while the people were yet comparatively unpractised in duplicity and legal artifice, would tend greatly to prevent groundless claims being filed, and in the event of litigation assist in arriving at a knowledge of the true state of the case. These expectations were subsequently to a certain extent fulfilled.

*Field Maps, Khusrahs and Produce Tables.*

154.—While this work was in progress in the field, indoors the Settlement Officers were engaged judicially in an investigation into free tenures, and the appointment of Lumberdars. The number of free tenures was very large. Below is an abstract of the result of the investigations :—

| Pergunnah.    | No. of cases investigated. |       | MAINTAINED.   |                  |                       |                |               |                  |                       | RESUMED.       |               |                  |                       |               |                  |
|---------------|----------------------------|-------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|
|               |                            |       | Maffee.       |                  |                       |                | Inam.         |                  |                       | Maffee.        |               |                  | Inam.                 |               |                  |
|               | Maffee.                    | Inam. | No. of cases. | Extent of claim. | Extent of possession. | Amount of Rev. | No. of cases. | Extent of claim. | Extent of possession. | Amount of Rev. | No. of cases. | Extent of claim. | Extent of possession. | No. of cases. | Extent of claim. |
|               |                            |       |               | Acres            | Acres                 | Rs.            |               | Acres            | Acres                 | Rs.            |               | Acres            | Acres                 |               | Rs.              |
| Goojerat, ... | 2,457                      | 595   | 1,545         | 9,149            | 8,546                 | 9,957          | 67            | 2,553            | 1,319                 | 1,871          | 912           | 4,677            | 4,980                 | 528           | 2,619            |
| Kharian, ...  | 1,108                      | 944   | 704           | 5,121            | 5,121                 | 4,711          | 129           | 3,841            | 1,266                 | 1,402          | 399           | 2,927            | 2,832                 | 815           | 4,294            |
| Phalia, ...   | 541                        | 523   | 318           | 3,846            | 3,846                 | 4,273          | 65            | 1,610            | 911                   | 1,127          | 223           | 1,742            | 1,773                 | 458           | 3,903            |
| TOTAL, ...    | 4,101                      | 2,062 | 2,567         | 18,116           | 17,513                | 18,941         | 261           | 8,004            | 3,526                 | 4,400          | 1,534         | 9,346            | 9,585                 | 1,801         | 10,816           |
|               |                            |       |               |                  |                       |                |               |                  |                       |                |               |                  |                       |               | 33,235           |

155.—It will be seen that I have placed them all under the two broad distinctions of Maffee and Inams. The former comprised for the most part Dhurmurths and religious grants for the support of Musjids, Shrines, Tombs, &c. Educational or Village Service grants were few.

156.—I think I may state the mode of treatment to have been as follows. *Bona fide* Maffees were upheld for life, unless the incumbent's possessions were of very late date, say since British rule. Inams and Chaharums were resumed and curtailed, consideration being had only to the necessities, from their previous habits, of the holders. The Lumberdaree allowance compensated to some extent for these resump-tions.

157—The effect of this treatment which was on the side of severity, is  
 Its effects. not yet fully developed. It might I am inclined to think

have been beneficially more lenient. There will be some room for this hereafter, as regards the grants upheld, as they lapse,\* the Inamdars have suffered most. At the time of investigation the nature of the Inam was not I think fully apprehended. I was myself too much inclined to consider it in the light of a Malgoozar's profits alone. I have since seen that it was more properly only a part of a considerable margin left to the village manager or Chowdree of the Ilaqa of which Mulba and other items, which we term illicit gains, formed a considerable portion also. The demeanor of the Inamdars at the time of enquiry did not tend to correct this partial view. They saw a general investigation in progress having for its principle, resumption. They silently acquiesced, not doubting that their illicit gains would be still obtainable. Subsequently, when too late, they were undeceived by the exactness of the annual Jumma bundee grounded upon the precise Khewut paper, precluding such exactions. The dissatisfaction is not so great as might have been expected, but I think the resumptions might with greater policy have been more sparing, especially in the cases of the Chowdrees.

158.—The Religious grants consist in the grant of small plots the produce of which was assigned for the maintenance of the Musjid Oolma, or

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\* Since this was written I have brought all the Inam cases again under review with the object of reconsidering any which from the circumstances of the cases themselves and from my own personal acquaintance with the condition of the Inamdars, might appear to involve hardship. The result has been more favorable than I had expected. Few men who formerly held large Inams have been left without any portion of them. For the portion resumed puchotra has been substituted, and considering the other manifold benefits conferred by the settlement and the opportunities for bettering themselves which it affords, I do not think that the body have any reasonable cause for complaint, and this view is confirmed by the fact that they do not generally complain.

A few cases did come to notice where hardship must have ensued upon our operations—in some of them from oversight, or partial information which my intimate acquaintance now enables me to possess—in others owing to peculiar circumstances. These I have resubmitted with recommendations which will place the parties on a footing corresponding to their rank and status, and equal to that enjoyed by others of the same condition and circumstances in life. I have lately given the subject much thought, and beyond this I do not think it necessary or advisable to go.

Religious grants. Mujawur. I think these have been well resumed. If

the Zemindars take interest in their religion, it is easy for them to place a portion of land as a support to their Musjud, Kharij baach. The increased weight of taxation will not be perceptible. It is certain, however, that they do not do so, and in the case of a lapse, the burden of maintaining the heir or successor of the former grantee falls upon one or two of the chiefmen. The consequences which may arise from this are various, none of them unimportant but all too remote and uncertain to be profitably speculated upon here.

159.—The investigation into the right to the situation of Lumberdar gave much trouble. It was at first attempted to place a limit to the number of Lumberdars. But this would not do. Every case was appealed, great was the contention.

Former relation of things. 160.—In former times there was generally only one powerful Lumberdar, but each petty section of the community had its representative. The chief received Inam and held the general management, the rest received some small perquisite. Some perhaps held a position between these in rank, and may be said to have in a manner shared the Headman's allowances. At annexation difficulty was experienced in inducing the Lumberdars to come forward and take up the new money leases

Difficulty of discrimination at Annexation. which were being summarily settled and offered. Some of the chief representatives of the communities held back, those of lower degree went forward and had their names entered in the engagements. At the second Summary Settlement some mistakes of this nature were rectified. Still much remained to re-place things in proper order. Then all the inferior representatives claimed to be recognized as Lumberdars, many with success. At length the principle of action became to appoint a separate

Subsequent practice. Lumberdar wherever there was a separation of interests, such as a separate Thoke, Putee or Taruff and a claim for Lumberdari made.

161.—The number of Lumberdars is thus still very large as will appear from the following Table—5 per cent. has been allotted to them from the Proprietary profits as their perquisite of office.

| PARGUNNAH.    | No. of Lumberdars. |          | Average Jumma per Lumberdar. | Avg. amount of fees enjoyed by each Lumberdar. | Average No. of Lumberdars per village. | REMARKS. |
|---------------|--------------------|----------|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------|
|               | Former.            | Present. |                              |                                                |                                        |          |
| Goojerat, ... | 1,070              | 1,044    | 256                          | 12-12-0                                        | 1-81                                   |          |
| Kharian, ...  | 882                | 814      | 177                          | 8-12-6                                         | 1-89                                   |          |
| Phalia, ...   | 644                | 602      | 234                          | 11-10-0                                        | 1-49                                   |          |
| Total. ...    | 2,576              | 2,460    | 225                          | 11-4-0                                         | 1-72                                   |          |

162.—The Tenures prove simple. Proprietary right has been so often and so ably discussed before, especially by Messrs. Barnes and Temple in their Settlement Reports of Kangra and Jalandhur, that I shall, I fear, be able to throw but little essential light upon the subject. As however the right assumes various phases in different parts of the country I shall endeavour to shew how it exists and has been recognized here.

163.—As Mr. Temple has ably shown, former Governments did recognize proprietary right whatever it might be worth. It was known among the people under the name of Malikee or Warisee. The Sikh Government took all it could from the cultivator leaving possibly nothing beyond what was absolutely necessary for his support, and consequently nothing remained for a third party. Still they did not ignore the rights of a third party. They might be mere abstract rights, dormant as to profits or advantages, nothing more than a name, still they were rights “recognised by all dynasties and not liable to abolition by political changes.” and when the Government demand was more moderate, these rights were profitably exercised over those who, though cultivators, were not proprietors.

164.—It follows that in drawing up a record of rights in a village, the interest of two parties would have to be considered, one the Proprietor, the other the cultivator and the question of whether they were separate or merged in the same person would have to be decided by the evidences of the cases. The *prima facie* view would lead to the cultivators of the soil being pronounced Proprietors. If another party, not cultivating, claimed the Malikee, it would be necessary for him to show that he had successfully asserted his right over the cultivator from time to time, had exercised it with profit to himself and would be allowed to do so in future by the cultivator.

165.—In the Jullundhur Doab, these evidences it would appear were not wanting. A class of men existed, impoverished it is true, and often not in cultivating possession, but men who had still continued to assert their rights and claims in such a manner as to procure from the communities and from us, recognition as Proprietors. In Kangra generally except towards the plains, both rights merged in the cultivator, and such was the state of things we generally found here.

166.—The Sikh Government took all they could extract from the cultivator, relaxing in favor of the Headmen, Chowdrees, Moquddums, Lumberdars &c, who assisted them in the process. To these they gave Inams, or what comes to the same thing, they exempted a plough or two of their cultivation from assessment. And these Headmen on their part managed the Revenue for Government, and village affairs for the community generally, from the latter they collected Mulba to defray the village expenses, perhaps something more which was illicit. They would manage the waste lands, call in Cultivators &c. These men were thus raised considerably above the rest of the community in rank and influence.

167.—But this was manifestly not the argument upon which they could be declared Proprietors of their villages, for in this district they were almost universally only units of the brotherhood comprising these communities, every member of which had an equal right to the proprietorship of the soil. It only proved them to have been office bearers by appointment on the part of Government, and by election on the part of the community.

168.—The question therefore lay not between the Headmen and the cultivators, but between the whole of the brotherhood, and any other class of cultivators who might be found located in the village, and here the matter became a little perplexing. For although we found some classes appropriating to themselves the title of Waris or Malik to which other classes of cultivators in the same village did not presume to aspire, there was yet in many cases no practical difference between them.

169.—This resulted from the past state of society in this part of the country, and which gave proprietary right what I may call, its local form. Warsee and Malikee (as recognizable by us) no doubt originally implied the same thing. A man founded a village, his descendants were the heirs of the village lands (Waris) and would have reaped all benefits of the Wirasut or Malikee, had the Government left any to be enjoyed. All other classes cultivating in the village would have been reckoned inferior. But time went on, land was abundant, population scant—the country became long subject to Pathan devastation and afterwards to Seikh misrule, and the tendency became rather to abandon rights—Symbols more of misery than of benefit—than to contend for their exact definition and enjoyment. The heritors of Estates and subsequent squatters, the Waris and the Tenant, were placed on the same miserable level. It was not until Rajah Golab Sing's governorship that a wiser system can be said to have been introduced. But it was too late. All classes called for more lenient treatment and to a certain

Revival of distinctions of Rank.

extent obtained it. But equality had existed too long for the Waris successfully to demand from the old tenant cultivator of 2, 3 or 4 generations standing, what a more liberal economy had made it possible for a Malik to exact, and thus although the Headmen by virtue of their office enjoyed special privileges, the rest of the community, the Waris and the Assamee alike were on a level. Biswee or Malikanah dues were unknown. Ancestral shares were forgotten or had fallen entirely into disuse. Mulba was levied from both alike, upon the extent of cultivating profession; so the Revenue, fines, cesses and burdens of every kind. There were in short no evidences to be found of one class having exercised proprietary right over

The obligatory evidences of Proprietorship wanting.

other classes resident in the same village. Distinctions of rank had no real existence. The question of who was Malik generally elicited the reply that Government was the Malik. But Government, as it is unnecessary after Mr. Temple's able argument, to show, is not and never was the Malik, and would embark in a most unprofitable speculation in assuming and retaining the Proprietorship.

170.—It thus became proper in such instances to pronounce both classes Maliks. The Waris might retain the title of Waris

The results. if he pleased. But we had now to deal with realities, not with mere names. And the Waris did not even attempt to exhibit any evidences of his having exercised any rights or privileges over, or which were not equally shared in by the rest of the old cultivators.\*

Both parties had cultivated their occupancies for generations, both had shared public burdens at the same rates, neither had the power of ejecting the other—the Waris had levied proprietary profits—all had dealt directly with the Government or its Agents the Chowdrees, or Jageerdars—the footing upon which they stood was in effect, and essentially the same, and this state of things had continued so long that it was impossible, but to admit that these classes of so called Assamees had

\* Note—The Waris would say he had, but could not contemplate such a possible contingency occurring—if pressed, he would doubt his power, the cultivator would strenuously deny it. It had in fact no reality.

acquired by the lapse of time a prescriptive right to be maintained upon this footing of equality.

171.—We only deemed it right, however, to allow this to extend to the lands they occupied. Common lands were reserved to the Malik Muqbooza. Waris. They have therefore been entered in the record of rights as “Malik Muqbooza” proprietors within the limits of their occupancy without any share in common lands. The subjoined table shows the extent of the cultivated area in the possession of this class of Proprietors :—

| Pergunnah.       | Extent of area in acres. | Percentage on total cultivated area. |  |
|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Goojerat, ... .. | 15,531                   | 7.00                                 |  |
| Kharian, ... ..  | 12,574                   | 8.25                                 |  |
| Phalia, ... ..   | 20,783                   | 1.870                                |  |
| Total, ...       | 48,888                   | 10.00                                |  |

172.—During the earlier stages of our proceedings the tendency was to leave things in the state we found them. The old established cultivator did not care to be called malik, but strongly objected to pay Proprietary profit or Malikana in acknowledgment of his tenanthood. The pseudo malik did not want malikana, but denied the cultivator's right to the title of malik. The question was purely one of words, and the most pacific mode of disposing of it would have been to have declared the cultivator to be a tenant having a hereditary right of possession, and to have exempted him from paying any thing more than that to which he had been accustomed, viz. his share of the Government Revenue and joint expenses.

173.—But this course would not have been a wise one. It would have had the effect of diminishing the value of all landed property so occupied. As property indeed it could not have

been correctly said to exist. Property implies benefits—Of what benefit would such land have been to the person entered as Proprietor? The Tenant's hereditary right of possession precluded him from the power of ouster, and as a source of income or a means of raising money it would have been profitless. Who would buy or lend money upon land occupied by tenants in the enjoy-

The reasons against it.

ment of all the profits therefrom derivable, and who could not be ejected? So also the tenant—beyond the usufructuary benefits none would have been conferred upon him—only a tenant, he could not sell the land. The person entered as proprietor would have it is true, the reversionary right to possession, and subsequent free disposal of the land in the event of the cultivator vacating it. But this was a very improbable contingency. Practically the effect would have been paralysing—the land would have been rendered ownerless, property without a Proprietor, and the intelligible course evidently was either, to relieve the Pseudo-Proprietor of the disabilities he was so blindly willing to charge himself with, and adjudge him proprietary profits, or else to pronounce the occupant Proprietor.

174.—Wherever, therefore, we found the prescriptive rights of the cultivator to be of so long standing as to preclude the justice of the former course, we adopted, as I have said above, the latter alternative and declared the cultivator proprietor of his possession, Malik muqbooza. We thus in the truest sense conferred a value on the land, by giving it its property value distinct from its usufructuary value. In the moontukhub assameewar therefore many villages will be found with two kinds of Proprietors, one a full sharer in the Proprietary rights of the Village of whatever kind, the other merely proprietor of the land he cultivated at the time of making the record.

Its propriety acquiesced in by the people.

175.—In the case of other settlements I believe, under circumstances seemingly similar, the object has been attained by Malkana being awarded. But a close comparison will I think show, that the state of things which was found to exist here bore a

character which would have rendered that unjust, which in other parts of the country may have been sufficiently equitable; assuredly to have adjudged Malikana payments from the class of Cultivators under discussion would have been productive of far more general dissatisfaction than that which could arise or had arisen from pronouncing them proprietors of their occupancies. The course pursued had in fact not been unpopular. On the contrary and especially in the Kharian Pergunnah where the state of things I have above described was most prevalent, a difficulty of discrimination arose from the general consent in many instances at the commencement of enquiries, to accord the proprietary title to all tenants. It was only when the people began to see that a contrary course produced the profitable effect of malikana, that opposition began to be displayed. And where this had, from the merits of the case, to be overcome, the old proprietors finding their loss to be of purely a negative character, have generally acquiesced without further demur.

176.—From the above remarks it will be correctly surmised that in property disputes, the question turned principally upon possession. Antiquated claims resting upon ancestral shares, common descent, previous possession in times long gone by, &c., had little weight. When the exercise of proprietary rights and all the benefits derivable from them, had been so long and so completely in abeyance, possession became by far the most substantial ground for the decision of a proprietary suit.

177.—Between the co-partners the disputes were also of a simple nature. A few claims resulted in the Settlement of Tolooq-darree awards. There were 7 of this kind—all of them trifling with exception to the Lubana cases in Tanda and Killa Soora Singh where 10 per cent. on the Revenue was awarded to the Goojur proprietors.

178.—Documentary disputes were comparatively few and generally ineffective as regards the claims. Sales of lands may be said to have been unknown for reasons obvious and readily inferrible. A few Mortgages were found to exist, none of very old stand-

ing. [I must here record my opinion that true policy and justice alike demand a modification of that part of the rule regarding the right of pre-emption which compels an intending seller to dispose of his land to one of the community at a fair price, even though he should have received larger offers from outsiders. There would appear to be two arguments in its favor—one the expediency of maintaining the “little republic” in its integrity—the other that the rule is just because the community may have shared the losses sustained from time to time upon the land, and consequently may be considered somewhat in the light of partners in the property about to be sold. But, however these arguments may hold good elsewhere, I consider them inapplicable here. I do not think the circumstances of the past, or present opinion and feeling amongst the people support the partnership view of the matter, in which case to maintain the rule is besides being unjust, simply to destroy part of the value of the property which we have sought to create. Such a value has no doubt been created and sales will become more frequent every day. I would only allow the right of pre-emption where a member of the community offered a price equal to or higher than that offered by any one else. As to the rule itself, it may be expedient. But I think we ought to remember that these little republics were the result of a despotic and arbitrary Government and may as naturally, perhaps inevitably, break up under enlightened laws and the spirit of improvement. And however expedient the village settlements of today may be, we must I think boldly face the time when landed property with its interest and responsibilities will again be minutely divided, and when our system of land Revenue will also change. To do otherwise seems to me to fight against destiny. To attach to expediency a value which we refuse to concede to those laws which are now recognized as universal in the growth of nations, is a futile attempt to restrain the latter in order to prop up the former.]

179—Disputes connected with new lands thrown up by the Rivers were

a little difficult. In the villages bordering on the Jhelum these cases were keenly contested. At first they

were a little perplexing and they were not simplified by the law of Secounderee Hudd, which implies that the main stream of the river shall form the boundary between villages on either side. For although at first sight this seemed plausible enough, in investigating disputes it proved mere fiction. When new lands had been thrown up, the successful claimants were doubtless generally the Proprietors of those villages on the same side of the stream. It was the natural, and consequently it would generally be found to be the existing state of things. But where villages had once lost much of their lands and they at some future time saw land thrown up on the same spot where, although now across the stream and adjoining the villages on the opposite bank, they imagined their old lands were situated, they would always be found ignoring and denying the law of Secounderee Hudd, and laying claim to the land and in one instance at least, that of Darapoor *versus* Russoul, such a claim had been allowed by previous authorities. Again the law, if it meant any thing would necessitate the dispossession of the Proprietors of lands which might have been by a change of course in the river, cut off from the main land of their own villages and thrown intact across the stream. No one could say that this had ever been done or attempted.

180.—The Secounderee Hudd law therefore did not assist us in the decision of these suits. They sometimes concerned opposite villages, but more commonly the villages contiguous to one another or on the same side of the river. After a little experience the principles upon which these cases could be satisfactorily decided were found to be as follows : 1st, between contiguous villages draw a line from the point where the common boundary ends perpendicular to the general direction of the flow of the river ; 2nd, between opposite villages, if the land in dispute be newly thrown up let the main stream be the boundary, if the land be old, the mere changing of the course of the stream cannot be a plea for disturbing possession.

The principles of decision.

181.—The old rule which allows either the Government or the village to claim a revision of Jumma when 10 per cent. increment or decrement shall have taken place, will apply well enough in this district. See also remarks in my Revenue Report for 1857-58.

The rule for future reductions and enhancements.

182.—Maffedar's claims to the Proprietorship were few and seldom held valid, unless the Maffedar should have been also the cultivator, when the claims would be decided upon the principles above described.

Claims by Maffedars.

183.—Claims for inheritance gave no trouble. The principles which guided us generally in the recognition of Proprietary rights led naturally to the dismissal of claims for rights rendered obsolete by the long possession of the opposite party. Responsibilities having with few exceptions been long regulated by the extent of possession, re-allotment of land according to ancestral shares has never been made without the consent of the community. And in some of those exceptions where the Revenue was paid formerly according to ancestral shares, and an inequality discovered in the amount of land possessed by each shareholder, the communities generally preferred adjusting the matter by equalizing the burdens instead of the land. This has been encouraged, and in one or two disputed cases enforced. And it would certainly seem the fairest mode of adjustment. For there may always be variations in the quality of soil in the respective shares, and many other points of inequality which it would be almost impossible to adjust to the satisfaction of the discontented party, and about which the deciding Officer would never himself feel sure. The justest course in such cases has thus been found to be, to take a stand upon the point of possession and allow the community to readjust the burdens in any manner they please.

Inheritance Claims.

184.—The order of inheritance has been laid down in each administration paper. Female descent is not popularly held to confer proprietary right, but

The *Lex Loci* of succession.

it has been found only just to admit it in some cases, where there were no male descendants, and the claimants have

been in undisputed possession of the last male ancestor's property. According to the Shureh females may inherit. But they seldom do in practice. For the majority of the Mussalman clans although proselytes of 250 years to the Mahomedan faith, still adhere in many respects to Hindu custom. Thus none of the jut clans, with one or two exceptions, marry into their own clan. The daughters are consequently married into distant villages and it would seem to have been thought more convenient that she should receive a goodly portion of movables at marriage, than that she should retain a claim to a share of the real ancestral property. Such claims are therefore not made. It not unfrequently happens however, that a person marrying the daughter of a man without sons will take up his residence with his father-in-law, and ultimately in right of his wife inherit the landed estate. A childless widow and the widowed mother of a deceased proprietor would also share the property of the latter equally for their lives to the exclusion of all male relations, and although they could not dispose of the property they might adopt an heir to it. Sons divide equally whether of one or more mothers, the custom in this being what is called popularly "Pugwund" in contra distinction to Choudawund.

185—Absentees are not as a general custom re-admitted upon their return.

Absentees.

In cases where absentees may in future on their return claim their share of the family property, they have been entered in the Moontakhub as absent proprietors, and their re-admission is provided for in the administration paper.

186—Common lands are shared in according to the measure of each partner's responsibility for the Revenue. There are no cases where the responsibility is

Commonalty.

shared in according to possession, and the common lands according to ancestral shares. The responsibility in every case forms the guide to the rights, and in bringing this about no change has been made really, little nominally in previous custom. There is a great and growing tendency

Tendency to divide.

to divide the commonalty. In 157 villages it was divided during the progress of work. Almost all in the Googerat Tehseel.

187—During the early stages of our judicial enquiries many claims were made for the perfect partition of estates which Tibbees. it was alleged by the claimants were clubbed up with more important Mouzahs. They might be termed Dukhilee Mouzahs—by the people they were generally called Tibbees. There is no doubt that during Mahomedan times a much more minute separation of properties obtained then at present, or at any time subsequent to Their origin. that epoch. Chukla Goojerat of the imperial times formed only a part of the present District, but it contained 2295 Mouzahs, 1538 Uslee and 757 Dakhilee. The exact state of things as they existed in those times is of course not precisely ascertainable. It is possible Under the Mahomedan rule properties more minutely divided. that in many cases as the properties were distinct so were the village sites. Many deserted mounds are scattered over the face of the country, but on the other hand many sites of existing villages are comparatively new. The probability however is that in the times which Ahmed Shah Doranee made so troublous, a much greater concentration of the village communities took place than had existed before. During the Affghan invasions, concentration ensued. The inhabitants of distinct hamlets collected together the better to resist the common enemy; and in the depression which followed almost all previous distinctions were lost sight of. In the course of time concentration of dwellings became a custom, and the Sikh system of government which supervened, did not tend to dissolve the new bond of union. Boundaries were forgotten, occupancies had become promiscuous. And became permanent under the Sikh rule. The combined sections of the community were from the first nearly connected by the tie of clan and possibly relationship. Pedigrees were but half remembered, nothing remained but a tradition that the village was composed of two or more families, to each of whom, in former times, belonged a separate estate. The leniency of our system revived the desire for separation. The Chowdrees or Lumberdars probably belonged to the strongest section of the community, and had lorded

it over the whole body, monopolizing the perquisites and profits of office for three generations. An opportunity for emancipation was now discovered. So far as recollection or exact knowledge of the people was concerned, the matter might be only traditional, but records of past times existed, and were jealously preserved by the descendants of their old custodians. A small fee procured the desired information, obsolete names were ferreted out, the requisite particulars as to area &c. were ascertained, and a suit duly filed.

188—Mr. Prinsep was at the first, of opinion that wherever practicable

A general investigation made.

it would be better to divide, and accordingly a general investigation into the existence of these Tibbees was made,

The result.

Mouzawar. The result was that a large number of claims were made. Most of them however were inadmissible owing to the occupancies, possession &c. having been so long intermixed, the consequent impossibility of defining the boundaries. But a good number were declared separate. As we proceeded however it was found that this would not do. Infants cannot stand by themselves all at once; the advantages of partition were imperfectly apprehended by the applicants themselves, the real object was Lumberdari. Although therefore the law allows it as the legitimate escape value from the joint responsibility bond, it was ultimately decided to refuse perfect partition to weak communities for this settlement, and only 157 Tibbees were formed into separate Mouzahs.

189.—Subsequent experience has shown that the desire for partition

Imperfect partition only deemed advisable during the term of Settlement.

is strong. But although it may be necessary and desirable to grant imperfect partition upon application, nothing has arisen to make one suppose that the decision to refuse perfect partition was otherwise than expedient and wise. And subsequent rules and instructions therefore in the administration of the Revenue Department of the District have been framed with the understanding that no addition, for the term of Settlement at least, will be made to the number of separate contracts for the Government Revenue.

190.—In the records, especially in the Kharian Tehseel many Proprietors will be found to have large tracts of culturable waste in their exclusive possession, while the Revenue is paid only on the cultivation. When compiling the records this was noticed as an anomaly. If this culturable waste was really the exclusive property of the holder he should pay revenue upon it, otherwise he would have the power to bring it into cultivation immediately after the Khewut was arranged, and so derange the rate intended to press equally upon all according to means. If he would not agree to this, he could not be deemed exclusive proprietor of the land, and it should be entered as common property.

191.—Enquiry resulted in this : many such pieces of land had been in exclusive possession for a long time, *almost every one in some Villages*, whether tenants or Proprietors, possessed such enclosures of less or greater extent. The custom had nevertheless been to assess each man according to cultivation only. Such was still the wish of all, none would allow that these enclosed pieces of pasture were the exclusive property of the possessor; and yet, so long as the commonalty in the village remained undivided, no one wished the holders to be dispossessed. There were two questions to be decided. One financial, the other affecting the right of the property. As usual the settlement officer had to decide them both after a thorough enquiry into the subject, therefore, and looking at it in all its bearings, past, present and prospective, it was arranged with the approval of the community that these lands should be entered as part of the possession of the holder;—that if he cultivated them he should pay Revenue at half rates;—that he should be maintained in their possession so long as the village commonalty remained undivided, but that where partition might be made these lands should be thrown into the commonalty liable to division.

192.—This was I think obviously the just mode of arranging the matter. Revenue payments had always been made on cultivation, and the holders of these lands (capable in many instances of maintaining 50 or 100 heads of cattle) as well as the community generally refused to alter the system. Further all agreed that the lands were common. They only stipulated for possession, as I before added, until partition; and I feel satisfied I was right, for although it was a general custom to enclose a small piece of pasture to feed the Plough Bullocks during hours of rest, the system of the more opulent men enclosing tracts four or five or ten times the area of their cultivation could only have arisen from their superior might, joined to the apathy of the rest of the community. If all had agreed to a new and more equable system of distributing the Revenue, claims to the exclusive retention of such enclosures, might have been heard, and in some instances upon the grounds of old possession upheld;—otherwise it was no more just to do so than to uphold the village headmen in making illicit exactions upon the pretext of mulba, or in appropriating to themselves all the gains from the tenants of common lands. Besides it was well known that the more shrewd land-holders in the hope that the Settlement Officer might overlook the matter in the same manner that they felt sure the brotherhood would fail to foresee its consequences, had just previous to the compilation of the record, considerably increased the extent of their enclosures—and this has been subsequently amply verified by the numerous petitions for partition on account of these unwonted encroachments. No warrant would be found for this, and upon the whole I think we arrived at a very fortunate solution of what would otherwise have proved a perplexing question.

193.—A second point was involved in the subject, where we found hereditary Tenants in the possession of such enclosures, as to whether the tenant should be considered hereditary with reference to the whole or any part of the same. And here also I think we

The decision in the matter as regards Tenants.

came to a decision which has satisfied all parties. We decided that if the enclosed pasturage were required by the Proprietor, the tenant might be dispossessed of all but an amount equal to 20 per cent. upon his cultivation, which the custom of the village deemed necessary for the grazing of the plough bullocks—and if the estate were divided the whole would of course be liable to be accounted common land. If the Tenant brought any part of the enclosure into cultivation he would be, as to it non-hereditary—he could only break it up with the consent of the Proprietor, with whom, it would follow, he would have to arrange the rent payable upon it. In the mean time, as in the case of the Proprietor the fields composing the enclosure would be entered in the Moontukhub assameewar with the grope of fields forming his holding.

194.—The Tenants which remained were divided into 2 classes, the hereditary Tenants, having the right to possession, and the Tenants at will. In pronouncing tenants hereditary, we have been guided by no fixed rule as to period of possession. In Villages of comparatively recent establishment 12 years would be deemed a sufficient period, while in long established villages, 20 years' possession would be required to constitute a tenant hereditary.

195.—The whole of the hereditary tenants claimed, and have been allowed to pay in money rates, but we decreed the additional payment of Malkana to the Proprietor—25 per cent. on the Revenue was the general allowance. This admits of a clear profit of 15 per cent. being enjoyed by the Proprietor.\* In a few instances in the Phalia

\* Payable to Proprietor by Tenant 125  
 Payable by Proprietor to Govt. as Revenue. } 100  
 — „ — to Lumberdar — 5  
 — „ — to Putwaree — 3  
 — „ — For repairs of roads 1  
 — „ — For Education — 1  
 Clear profit to proprietor — 15 125

Pergunnah where we found hereditary Tenants in the possession of land with a well attached, the periodical repair of whose shaft would have to be made by the Proprietor, we decreed a Malikana of as much as 40 per cent. over and above Revenue rates, 15 of this was calculated for the use of the perishable article, vizt. the well, and 25 per cent for the land.

196.—Sometimes when the mind hesitated between pronouncing the cultivator to have the prescriptive right to the Proprietary right and the other alternative of declaring him only a hereditary Tenant, it would seem at first sight that if the latter course were adopted, the Tenant had a claim to a mitigation of the amount of the Malikana awarded. But this could not have been admitted without damaging the property value of the land, and as the inexpediency of this was the principle upon which we set out, the full amount of the Malikana was in almost every case adjudged payable. Again it would occasionally happen that a Proprietor would express a wish not to take Malikana from the Tenant even though he were hereditary. But in these cases also it was necessary for the same reasons to enter the Tenant as liable to the Malikana demand. The Proprietor might waive its collection if he so pleased, but the property value would have been secured to the land.

197.—In the case of the Tenants at will as their denomination implies, the Proprietor can eject at pleasure, fettered only by the custom of the country as to the proper season for dispossession, and provided of course that there be no specific written lease between the parties whose terms ejection would contravene. Existing incumbents were settled with at a Malikana of 30 per cent. on their Revenue payments in the event of these being agreed upon in money, and provided the Proprietor saw it to be his advantage to demand the Malikana. [ Since writing the above remarks I have received the Financial Commissioner's Circular No. 69, of 14th October 1858. It will be seen that the principles which have guided us here are in exact accordance with those laid down in that Circular.]

198.—It is understood that provided no instructions issue to the contrary from higher authority, the hereditary right is not acquirable by the mere lapse of time, during the course of the present Settlement, by those who may have now been pronounced tenants at will.

In no case Mitigation admissible.

Tenants at will, their rates.

Right to possession not acquirable during the term of Settlement.

Area in Tenant occupancy.

199—Land to the following extent was found to be in the occupancy of Tenants.

| PERGUNNAH.       | AREA IN ACRES.                |                            |          | Percentage on Total cultivated area. |
|------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|
|                  | Hereditary Tenants occupancy. | Tenants at will occupancy. | Total.   |                                      |
| Goojerat, ... .. | 31,700                        | 33,208                     | 64,908   | 29.22                                |
| Kharian, ... ..  | 25,618                        | 22,098                     | 47,716   | 31.30                                |
| Phalia, ... ..   | 3,149                         | 11,199                     | 14,348   | 12.60                                |
| Total, ...       | 60,467                        | 66,505                     | 1,26,972 | 26.00                                |

200—During the Summary Settlement the Revenue was distributed in most instances upon the land according to each man's possession at the time of making up the Khusrah; upon Wells and ploughs. A few villages baached on shares. Ploughs and Wells were employed mostly where the land was light and cultivation inexpensive. Shares under old custom—but the tendency wherever the land was productive and carefully cultivated, was to baach upon the Bigah—and whenever the extent of cultivation varied materially from the last measurement, a re-distribution was claimed and arranged in the Tehseel. This baach included both Proprietors and their Tenants, and the cultivators of common lands. The Proprietors of a very few villages pursued the method of throwing the whole of the common assets into one stock, charging themselves only with the balance required to make up the Revenue.

201—During operations when it came to the point of preparing the Khewut paper, ploughs were universally discarded and wells very seldom made the measure of responsibility. In a few Villages ancestral shares were followed but in the large majority the baach was claimed on the Bigah, sometimes by an even rate over the whole cultivated area, sometimes according

Present System.

Chiefly according to cultivating possession.

to the quality of the soil or its cultivating capabilities, and with one or two exceptions the rule obtains as previously noticed in Para. 108, that Proprietors cultivating culturable waste in their exclusive possession pay half rates upon

With half rates on new cultivation.

it, the proceeds to be thrown into the Shâmlât of the Taruf, or Puttee, or Mahal, provided that partitions have not taken place, and there consequently be a common fund. This rule was introduced subsequent to the compilation of a large proportion of the records, but it has been incorporated universally in practice into the system of baach, forms an important item in the Putwaree's Code of instructions and is claimed and approved of by the communities throughout the District.

202.—Some few Villages bordering the Rivers and liable to diluvian and alluvion have arranged that the losses or gains on those accounts be shared in by the whole of the shareholders, baaching on shares in the first instance, making up the share of any Proprietor when it happens to be injured by the River, and dividing the increment in the same manner.

203.—At the outset it was thought that as a tax on cattle had prevailed in the Bar for some years during the Sikh rule, and cattle, a source of great profit, were still possessed in great abundance but varying materially in number according to the substance of the owner, the community might wish to assess the cattle of the Village as well as the land. It was therefore arranged to permit of this. But the people did not seem to appreciate the equality on which it would have placed each man, and the suggestion was in no instance acted upon.

The suggestion to distribute a portion of the Jumma on Cattle not taken advantage of.

204.—The instalments of Revenue payments have been fixed according to the wishes of the communities with a general regard to the productiveness of the tract in each season. Some change has been thus made in the practice during the Summary Settlement. The Revenue is generally divided on the seasons in the proportions of either half and half, or three-fifths and two fifths, or sometimes one-third and two-thirds.

Division of the instalments of payment.

205.—The Wajib-ool-urz or administrative papers have not I fear been so well made up as might be wished. I know nothing so difficult. Its importance is not appreciated either by the people or the compilers. The former impatient at the already prolonged attendance, assent to any thing that may seem likely to bring the investigation to a close; while on the other hand the investigation is one requiring an amount of nicety, intelligence, and care, which I look upon as hopeless to expect from a Khewut Mohurrir. The Judicial officers in the throng of work have not the time which it would be necessary to devote to its efficient superintendence. The result is a most voluminous paper which if not absolutely incorrect, is almost stereotyped in its substance and phraseology, and remarkable only for want of arrangement and careful avoidance of point. In most of the Kharian and Phalia Pergunnah misls, I fear the Wajib-ool-urz are much of the above description. In Goojerat I remodelled the system, and I believe the administration papers in that Pergunnah will be found more intelligible and trustworthy. The clauses are arranged under 4 heads.—1st the Tenure, 2nd agreement on the part of the Government, 3rd the counter-agreement on the part of the community, 4th Bye-Laws. They have been prepared with some care but still there may be found room for emendation. To render the papers, of Kharian and Phalia at least at all satisfactory, it would be very desirable that the Tehseeldars should itinerate through the villages, with the Misls in their hands, and following a Code of general instructions, make notes which would supply deficiencies, define obscurities, and correct mistakes. These after approval might be added as marginal notes.

206.—I have made the above unfavorable remarks not because I believe the papers are abstractedly worse than usual. On the contrary I believe they will bear a favorable comparison with the majority of similar compilations, and in the Goojerat Pergunnah be found to be decidedly superior to the common run. But I feel it my duty to

The Wajub-ool-urz.

Their relative Value Pergunnahwar.

Plan for their emendation.

Reason for unfavorable Remarks.

state their real value, apprehending that Judicial Courts might otherwise possibly be led to rest their decision mainly upon a Clause of the administrative paper, supposing that to be a final and appropriate rule, which might in reality be only a clerical mystification.

207.—I will conclude these remarks upon our Judicial proceedings by an abstract statement of the number of regular suits disposed of.

Statistics of Judicial work performed.

| PERGUNNAH.    | Boundary disputes. | Suits for whole villages. | Suits for plots of land. | Suits for perfect partition of Tibbees. | Tenant right. | Reduction of Juma. | Diluvian and alluvion. | Miscellaneous. | APPEALS.              |             |        | REMARKS.                                                                                                                     |
|---------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|               |                    |                           |                          |                                         |               |                    |                        |                | In Proprietary cases. | Lumberdari. | Total. |                                                                                                                              |
| Goojerat, ... | 113                | 27                        | 1,786                    | 123                                     | 512           | 69                 | 36                     | 159            | 214                   | 140         | 354    | There were a large No. of appeals decided, of which the Registers have been mislaid. These entered here date only from 1855. |
| Kharian, ...  | 255                | 16                        | 1,466                    | 96                                      | 546           | 11                 | 5                      | 194            | 159                   | 122         | 281    |                                                                                                                              |
| Phalia. ...   | 73                 | 13                        | 1,339                    | 70                                      | 286           | 99                 | 58                     | 375            | 57                    | 83          | 140    |                                                                                                                              |
| Total, ...    | 441                | 56                        | 4,591                    | 289                                     | 1,344         | 179                | 99                     | 728            | 430                   | 345         | 775    |                                                                                                                              |

208.—It is now nearly two years since the records began to be lodged in the District office, and although it would be futile to expect to find no mistakes in them, hereafter, I think they will be proved by experience to be on the whole very correct.

209.—The following is an abstract of the expense of the settlement. It of course does not include survey.

Table of cost of Settlement.

| Salary of Settlement officers. | Pay of all Establishments. | Miscellaneous Contingencies, Tents, building, &c. | Total.   | Average Expense per village. | Average per cultivated area. | Percentage on present Jumma. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Rs.                            | Rs.                        | Rs.                                               | Rs.      | Rs.                          | Rs. A. P.                    | Rs.                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 30,089                         | 1,68,163                   | 22,184                                            | 2,20,432 | 154                          | 0-7-3                        | 39-15-0                      | The actual expense to Government has been less than the entries of this statement by the sum of Rupees 3,353 which has been defrayed by Jageerdars, on account of the expense of settling their Jageers. This sum will be duly credited to Government. |

Up till within the last two years the Establishments were very large and

much money was wasted. Since their reduction the most marked difference in point of economy has resulted, and there can be no doubt that the large Establishments were in every way a mistake.

210.—It only remains for me to bring to your favorable notice the Superintendent Qaim Hoossein. I consider him a very  
 Notice of Subordinates. deserving official. He was transferred to the Settlement from being Tehseeldar at Phalia, when the records of rights were commenced. He has displayed I think remarkable ability in the control and management of his large office. He has maintained a close supervision over every progressive stage of the work, exerting himself with considerable success to methodize it and economize labor and expense. As a judicial officer, he also I think ranks high. He has ever shewn himself anxious to apprehend the principles of judicature, and in carrying them into practice he has been generally apt, thorough in his investigations, and discriminating. These qualities coupled with his general ability and energy, have enabled me to trust him very largely. I have been highly satisfied with him and I beg to recommend him for promotion and reward.

List of appendices submitted.

211.—The usual statements accompany this report.

They are as follows :—

- No. I—Survey maps . . . . . 5 Vols.
- No. II—III & IV—Village statements, . . . . 15 Vols.
- No. V—General statements, . . . . . 1 Vol.
- No. VI—Annual jumma statement, in end of No. V, Vol. I.
- No. VII—Abstract tenure statement, . . . . do.

Excise.

212.—The spirit and drug mehals are insignificant,  
the following is the existing detail of the leases.

| Mehals.           | SPIRIT.  |         | DRUGS.   |         |
|-------------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
|                   | Monthly. | Yearly. | Monthly. | Yearly. |
| Goojrat, ... ..   | 91       | 1,092   | 45       | 540     |
| Jelalpoor, ... .. | 40       | 480     | 20       | 240     |
| Koonjah, ... ..   | 33       | 396     | 20       | 240     |
| Kurrianwalla, ... | 18       | 216     | 4        | 48      |
| Kharian, ... ..   | 9        | 108     | 4        | 48      |
| Lalla Moosa, ...  | 7        | 84      | 2        | 24      |
| Nowrungabad, ...  | 15       | 180     | 3        | 36      |
| Dingali, ... ..   | 21       | 252     | 6        | 72      |
| Phalia, ... ..    | 5        | 60      | 3        | 36      |
| Qadirabad, ... .. | 7        | 80      | 3        | 36      |
| Total, ... ..     | 246      | 2,952   | 110      | 1,320   |

They are generally taken separately by different parties. The consumption of spirits may be estimated at 10,000 Gallons annually. Post is the Drug chiefly consumed.

213.—The salt Revenue is realised from the sale of licences for the manufacture of Saltpetre. Up to the present time 217 Pans Salt and Saltpetre. have been licensed during the current year at 2 Rupees per Pan. The manufacture is chiefly carried on in the Phalia Tehseel. Little or no alimentary Salt is simultaneously produced. The annual export of Saltpetre may at present be estimated at 225 tons. The Pindadun Khan Merchants are the chief Traders in the article.

214.—The Local Funds are also trifling. Until 1857 they were chiefly derived from the Rents and sale proceeds of houses in the chief Towns which were confiscated from ill-affected parties during the convulsion of 1849. In 1857 however most of these houses were restored to their original owners. The funds are now derived from desultory

Grazing Fees in the Government Rukhs—proceeds of occasional Sales of Grass—Wood, Lime-stone and other products from those Rukhs—the rent (80 Rupees per mensem) of the Paraduree house which was purchased from other funds, (2500 Rupees of which were specially sanctioned,) for the accommodation of the Settlement officer in 1856 and placed under the Local Committee, sales of patches of Nuzzool land &c. &c. A Dr. and Cr. account will be found in App : II. From it will be seen how the funds have been expended. A similar account of the increase and expenditure of the Road fund forms App : II.

215.—The Settlement has hitherto worked satisfactorily; only in one Village “Boory Gahana” in the Phalia Tehseel has any difficulty been experienced, and this is owing to exceptional causes. It is now improving. A vigorous system of account has been worked through the medium of the Putwarees. Their circles were formed so as to produce a salary of Rupees 100 at 3 per cent. upon the Jumma, Circles of Villages paying in the average at least Rupees 3,333 per annum of Revenue therefore became necessary. The assessment being low these Circles are rather large. There are 82 in Goojerat, 43 in Kharian and 42 in Phalia. They include from 1 to 21 Villages. The following Table exhibits their average size.

Working of the Settlement.

The Putwarees.

Statement shewing extent of Circles and Pay.

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TABLE shewing the Number and area of the Putwaree's

No. of Villages in each Circle.	GOOJERAT.					KHARIAN.				
	No. of Tuppas.	Average Jumma of each Tuppa.	Average pay of each Putwaree.	Average Total area of each Tuppa.	Average Cultivated area of each Tuppa.	No. of Tuppas.	Average Jumma of each Tuppa.	Average pay of each Putwaree.	Average Total area of each Tuppa.	Average Cultivated area of each Tuppa.
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Acres.	Acres.		Rupees.	Rupees.	Acres.	Acres.
1 Village, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 „ ...	4	3,273	98	2,758	1,731	0	0	0	0	0
3 „ ...	8	3,561	107	3,850	2,259	0	0	0	0	0
4 „ ...	5	3,198	95	0	1,797	1	3,445	103	4,666	2,636
5 „ ...	10	3,588	108	3,461	2,400	0	0	0	0	0
6 „ ...	8	4,070	122	3,278	2,377	0	0	0	0	0
7 „ ...	12	3,466	101	6,837	4,590	37	3,410	102	8,082	3,031
8 „ ...	8	3,315	99	4,510	3,089	1	3,296	99	8,527	3,044
9 „ ...	10	3,380	101	4,717	3,017	5	3,415	102	5,020	2,794
10 „ ...	8	3,403	101	4,831	3,417	3	3,400	102	6,848	2,888
11 „ ...	2	3,410	101	8,967	8,488	6	3,561	107	8,017	3,603
12 „ ...	3	3,333	100	5,814	3,311	3	3,440	103	9,114	3,182
13 „ ...	2	3,399	102	4,051	3,162	1	3,426	103	10,413	5,133
14 „ ...	1	3,586	107	4,100	2,194	5	3,419	102	8,348	3,474
15 „ ...	0	0	0	0	0	5	3,475	104	10,621	3,580
16 „ ...	0	0	0	0	0	2	3,558	107	6,944	4,437
17 „ ...	1	3,124	93	9,316	3,176	3	3,623	109	9,409	3,622
18 „ ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	3,532	106	4,705	3,051
19 „ ...	0	0	0	0	0	3	3,491	105	7,413	3,338
20 „ ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21 „ ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	3,506	105	8,088	4,075
Total, ...	82	3,387	107	5,145	3,045	43	3,472	104	7,939	3,392

circles with the Pay of the Putwarcees.

P H A L I A.					T O T A L D I S T R I C T.				
No. of Tuppas.	Average Jumma of each Tuppa.	Average pay of each Putwaree.	Average total area of each Tuppa.	Average cultivated area of each Tuppa.	No. of Tuppa.	Average Jumma of each Tuppa.	Average pay of each Putwaree.	Average total area of each Tuppa.	Average cultivated area of each Tuppa.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Acres.	Acres.		Rupees.	Rupees.	Acres.	Acres.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	4	3,273	98	2,758	1,731
2	3,673	110	4,512	2,555	10	3,583	107	3,663	2,317
2	3,426	103	8,169	2,257	8	3,286	98	10,570	2,017
6	3,468	104	6,497	2,705	16	3,543	106	4,601	2,515
6	3,408	102	6,633	2,596	14	3,786	114	4,284	2,470
4	3,375	101	6,836	2,340	19	3,375	101	7,033	3,870
2	3,511	105	12,099	3,041	11	3,319	100	6,164	3,076
9	3,538	106	12,431	2,752	24	3,447	103	7,769	6,259
5	3,583	108	12,347	2,598	16	3,459	104	7,559	3,062
3	3,393	102	13,939	3,125	11	3,478	105	9,804	4,361
1	3,979	119	8,141	2,421	7	3,299	100	7,560	3,128
0	0	0	0	0	3	3,408	102	6,171	3,819
1	3,525	105	10,861	3,202	7	3,458	104	8,100	3,252
0	0	0	0	0	5	3,475	104	10,624	3,580
0	0	0	0	0	2	3,558	107	6,944	4,437
0	0	0	0	0	4	3,498	105	9,386	3,510
1	3,677	110	35,159	3,204	2	3,604	108	19,932	3,127
0	0	0	0	0	3	3,491	105	7,413	3,338
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	3,506	105	8,088	4,075
42	3,500	105	10,124	4,615	167	3,437	106	7,114	3,529

The average area of a Putwaree's Circle in the District is therefore 11.11 square miles.

216.—The Putwarees were all trained in the Settlement Office. Former-
 ly a few Putwarees could only read and write the Hindoo
 or the Goormookhee character. These were dismissed—
 A knowledge of Urdu is now a *sine qua non* of office. All the papers are kept
 in Urdu alone. Upon completion of Settlement and the formation of new cir-
 cles as above, the Putwarees were appointed with reference chiefly to ability.
 Local knowledge and previous services were of course considered, but efficiency
 was rigidly required. The communities were not called upon to approve the ap-
 pointment. Objections were heard, but the Zemindars were not entrusted with
 the franchise. A report was called for on this point. It will be found embo-
 died in the report of the Revenue administration of the District for 1857-58.
 The fact is that in the Punjaub the Putwaree is not the family scribe of the
 N. W. Provinces, the hereditary office bearer of the village interests and con-
 cerns, receiving his rightful dues regulated by ancient custom. He may here
 be more correctly denominated the 'Mohurrir Collectores' or the 'Dehati' Mo-
 sahib-i-sirkar—the exacting recipient of an allowance made him by a new-
 fangled Government. And although felt by all classes to be of a certain use yet not
 seldom distrusted by the Tenantry, or deemed a natural enemy by the Zemindars.
 Under these circumstances therefore while giving every attention to real and
 sound objections, to invest the communities with the franchise in the first in-
 stance has not appeared to form either a natural or a useful part of the ceremony.

217.—The Putwarees are made to reside in their Circles. Appropriate
 dwelling houses with offices attached were built in the
 principal Villages of each Circle at the joint expense of the
 communities, and into these the Putwarees and their families removed.

218.—A system of account was elaborated and a lithographed copy in the
 form of a pamphlet given to each Putwaree. The follow-
 ing are its chief features. 1st. The year followed is the
 Fuslee, commencing with the autumn Harvest. 2dly. It is obligatory upon the
 Putwaree to attest occupancies and to compile the Jumma-bundee or Rent roll of

the Village for the ensuing year as regards cash payers at the commencement of the year, and *before* the collections for the year, i. e. the first instalment of the Khurreef Revenue, shall have begun. 3dly. The Jumma-bundees once made cannot be altered. All payments are made upon it. 4thly. Each taxpayer possesses a receipt book, and receives a receipt in it as he pays his quota of Revenue. 5thly. As the payments are made they are entered in the Putwāree's Ledger which he opens for each taxpayer immediately on the completion of the Jumma-bundee. 6thly. At the end of the year, the exhibit of transactions commonly called the huftgana, is filed in the District Office, and under the system pursued is a mere compilation. And as the papers from which it is compiled are not *ex post facto* manufactures, but bona fide records of transactions which have taken place, consequent on account of first instance showing what should take place, these exhibits besides from their nature being capable of being filed punctually become trustworthy papers of reference. The huftgana papers for the fuslee year ending with the Spring harvest of 1853, were all filed in August and September last.

219.—The following is a statement of the issue of Dustuks for the realization of Revenue in former years, showing also the Receipts and Expenditure of Tullubana on account thereof.

Year.	Dustuks issued.	Tullubana realized.	Amount Expended.	Surplus.	REMARKS.
1849-50 ...	...	1,894 15 6	1,390 1 3	504 14 3	
1850-51 ...	1,134	1,024 4 ...	578 8 7	445 11 5	
1851-52 ...	1,163	909 12 ...	690 14 3	218 13 9	
1852-53 ...	1,184	892 8 ...	767 8 3	124 15 9	
1853-54 ...	608	464 4 ...	350 4 0	114	
1854-55 ...	1,031	777	571 7 7	205 8 5	
1855-56 ...	1,319	1029 12 ...	679 3 4	350 8 8	
1856-57 ...	985	780 12 ...	499 5 1	281 6 11	
1857-58 ...	736	486 12 ...	360 12 0	126	
1858-59 ...	...	... ..	... ..	... ..	

220.—Tuccavee or loans for the purpose of building new wells for irrigation has been liberally given. The following Tuccavee. Table shows the extent of operations of this nature.

Official year of grants.	No. of instances in which granted.	AMOUNT OF TUCCAVEE GRANTED.				Recovered.	BALANCE.		REMARKS.
		Gooj-rat.	Kha-rian.	Phalia.	Total.		Over due.	Not yet due.	
1850-51	19	1,715	.....	700	2,415	2,415	.....	.....	
1851-52	150	6,830	1,000	9,300	17,130	17,130	.....	.....	
1852-53	83	4515	1,065	1,635	7,255	7,255	.....	.....	
1853-54	88	2,190	860	6,623	9,673	9,623	50	.....	
1854-55	133	4,081	1,150	7,665	12,896	12,896	.....	.....	
1855-56	300	9,661	5,380	18,95	31,996	28,879	.....	3,117	
1856-57	119	3,220	1,010	6,495	10,725	10,065	.....	660	
1857-58	16	450	350	710	1,510	.....	.....	1,510	
1858-59	14	555	280	550	1,385	.....	.....	1,385	

While therefore the amount of good effected by means of these advances has undoubtedly been very great, it will be seen that the re-payments have been punctually made.

221.—In the improvement of the agricultural products of the District little has been done except perhaps in the matter of Linseed. Encouragement

Improvement in agricul- has been given to the increased cultivation of this pro-
tural Produce. duct, and a considerable quantity is now grown annually. It is found to be as profitable as Wheat, but the crop is more uncertain and requires good soil. In one or two Villages the plant has been successfully reared to the length required for the manufacture of Flax, but in a commercial point of view, I believe its cultivation for this purpose must always be a failure.

222.—Arboriculture has been prosecuted with considerable energy. The project was conceived of inducing the people to rear forest trees upon their own land. Sissoo (*Dalbergia Sissoo*) was chosen as best
Arboriculture. suited to soil and climate. It was estimated that 4 Trees per acre would tend to make the climate less arid, while the wood is very valuable. In 1854-55 the Zemindars were induced to set aside one murla per

Well as nurseries for the seedling Trees. These were to be planted out on the borders of fields. No endeavours however could overcome the passive resistance of the Zemindars. They admitted the advantages of the scheme, but they did not like it. They objected to the shade—would prefer some other Tree—would plant in Groves, but not on the borders of fields &c. &c. Notwithstanding much perseverance therefore this part of the scheme failed.

Failed in the Mofussil.

223.—Much has however in other ways been done. From a nursery Garden in the Sudder Station the principal Roads have had lines of Trees planted along either side—Groves have been taken up at intervals—Bela lands in the Rivers to the extent of some 35,000 acres have been appropriated for the purpose, and a large portion planted.

But attended with success at the Sudder and on other Govt. Lands.

224.—The “Sissoo” grows luxuriantly. So does the useless “Bokline” (Melia Sempervirens.) The “Sirus” (Mimosa Siris) also flourishes, growing perhaps quicker than the “Sissoo” and giving a wider shade with its spreading branches : but the wood although of good quality when the tree has attained a good age is more open and coarser in the grain than Sissoo, of which the best bits polished almost equal rosewood. The “Pullabee” also grows well—it is found mostly in the upper part of the District. Its wood is very hard, harder than even Sissoo, and therefore much prized for Plough-shares and other implements of husbandry. But it is not so handsome or close grained. The Tree most extensively reared however and which gives to the face of the country, in some parts, quite a wooded aspect, is the “Keekur.” It grows quickly and gives a hard, useful wood universally used in agriculture. There are 3 kinds—the large and commonest “Keeker” (Memosa Arabica) another smaller (Memosa Odoratissima) with a very sweet scented flower, and thirdly, the “Kekree” (a male variety of Mimosa Arabica) with its upward growing branches and brush like appearance. The shade this tree gives is imperfect from its minute and feathery foliage. It is

Trees of the District.

thus less objected to, as detrimental to the growing crops under the influence of its shade—only in a small degree. The Bair (*Zizyphus Jujuba*) also flourishes. In point of quality of Timber it ranks with the Keekur. But it is not so extensively grown, being rather a slow grower, and having a dense foliage and perfect shade. There are many varieties. The fruit of one or two kinds is very palatable and doubtless might be improved by grafting. The Mulberry, both white and red are likewise indigenous and abundant. The “Peepul” (*Ficus religiosa*) grows well if taken care of, but only few are to be found scattered here and there over the District. The “Burgut” (*Ficus Indica*) is more frequent and grows to as large a size perhaps as in most other parts of India. It requires however to be carefully protected from frost in the Winter during the first 4 or 5 years of its growth. Mangoes do not flourish. There appears to be something in the soil unsuitable to them. It can hardly be the climate which renders them so difficult to rear, for while it is almost impossible to do so at the sudder station and lower down in the Districts, they grow well in some of the undulating and comparatively sterile parts of the District adjoining the Jummoo boundary. Across that boundary at the foot of the low Hills the tree flourishes and is much grown as a source of profit. In the Tolooqa of Bujwat lately transferred to Sealkote there is one Mango Tree which for size and handsome appearance, it would I imagine, be difficult to match in any part of India. At the base its trunk measures 33 feet in circumference, and at a height 6 feet from the ground 27 feet. Its branches project to a distance of 60 feet on either side, and the height of the Tree altogether is about 75 feet from the ground. Besides the above mentioned trees, the Jamun (*Eugenia Jambotana*) and Burna (*Crataeva tapia*) slow growing Trees, the Kuchnar (*Banhinia Variegata*) with its handsome flower—the Jhund, resembling the Pullahee in appearance, but generally stunted. Willows of 2 kinds—Poplar Furma (*Tamarix Indica*)—Semul or Cotton trees (*Bombax Heptophylluni*)—Amultas (*Cassia Fistula*) Lussoora (*Cardia myxa*)—Lussoora large leaved (*Cordia latifolia*)—Dhak (*Bulea frondosa*)—Aounla (*Phyllanthus Emblica*)—Suhajna, or Horse

radish tree (*Hyperanthera Maringa*)—Khirni (*Mimusops Kanki*)—Kumrukh (*Averrhoa carambola*)—Nasoot (*Erythrina Ovalifolia*) are found in more or less abundance. A few Toon Trees (*Cedrela Toona*) were planted in the Station in 1852 and grow pretty well. Of Garden fruit trees, we have limes of all kind and Oranges, Citruns, Pomeloes &c. which grow well every where. A small kind of apple also flourishes. Quinces are rare, but grow well when taken care of. There appears to be something fatal to Peaches in the climate, a blight always seizes the tree and prevents the fruit from ripening. Grapes do well—so do guavas, Figs and Plantains—Loquats fairly—the Aloobokhara grows well enough—but the fruit does not ripen—the Pomegranate flourishes.—the fruit ripening best in dry seasons or with late rains.



Agricultural Products
and Prices Current.

225.—The cereal and other agricultural products have
been noticed in the Settlement Report Paragraph 66.

The following Table shows the yearly price current in the District.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	1853-54			1854-55			1855-56			1856-57			1857-58		
	Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.
Atta, { 1st Sort,	...	24	13	...	22	...	...	31	12	...	24	10	1	1	...
{ 2nd Sort,	...	25	12	...	23	...	...	32	14	...	25	7	1	2	...
Ujwain,	...	16	...	...	18	...	...	14	8	...	10	1	...	9	...
Bajra,	...	36	3	...	25	...	1	1	6	...	38	5	1	18	3
Barley (Jaw.)	...	38	3	1	10	...	1	16	6	...	39	6	1	26	5
Bijlur (Barley and Gram.)	...	34	1	1	6	...	1	9	12	...	36	12	1	20	...
Bhoosa white, { 1st Sort,	2	37	11	4	...	...	4	12	2	2	22	2	3	...	...
{ 2nd Sort,	2	38	4	4	...	...	4	15	8	...	34	...	4	...	...
Ditto Mixed,	...	1	20	5	2	20	2	18	10	1	32	2	2	20	...
Cinnamon,	...	...	11	...	10	...	...	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	10
Coriander,	...	20	3	...	17	...	...	13	8	...	9	4	...	14	...
Dall Orud,	...	21	3	...	23	...	...	24	12	...	23	3	...	25	13
Ditto Achur,	...	10	1	...	12	...	...	14	4	...	13	1	...	12	...
Ditto Moong,	...	26	4	...	28	...	...	27	12	...	26	1 ¹ / ₂	...	28	3
Fire Wood, { 1st Sort,	3	4	9	3	20	...	4	5	9	4	2	2 ¹ / ₂	4	...	...
{ 2nd Sort,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	35	2 ¹ / ₂	5	...	...
Garlick,	...	24	3	...	20	...	...	20	9	...	16	1	...	26	...
Gram,	...	29	8	1	5	...	1	4	3	...	33	8	1	10	6
Goor,	...	14	5	...	22	...	...	20	...	...	21	12	...	15	8
Ginger dry,	...	3	11 ¹ / ₂	...	3	8	...	4	8	...	4	10	...	6	...
Ghee, cow's,	...	2	11 ¹ / ₂	...	2	8	...	2	12 ¹ / ₂	...	3	3	...	3	8
Ditto Buffaloes,	...	2	13 ¹ / ₂	...	2	12	...	3	...	...	3	8	...	3	12
Indian corn, Bhootta,	...	34	11	...	32	...	...	39	8	...	37	3	1	7	...
Joar,	...	36	4	1	...	...	1	5	10	1	1	11	1	14	...
Jeera,	...	2	4	...	2	...	...	2	12	...	2	6	...	2	8
Moat,	...	32	1	1	5	...	1	...	10	...	35	4	1	3	...
Musscor,	...	35	9	1	8	...	...	5	13	...	38	14	1	25	...
Moong,	...	32	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Onions,	...	1	34	3	1	20	1	20	6	1	20	3	1	20	...
Oil Mustard, { 1st Sort,	...	6	9 ¹ / ₂	...	10	...	...	7	14	...	8	...	...	9	12
{ 2nd Sort,	...	6	12 ¹ / ₂	...	10	4	...	8	14	...	8	12	...	10	4
Poppyseed,	...	14	2 ¹ / ₂	...	16	...	...	11	6	...	10	...	...	11	...
Potatoes,	...	9	14	...	8	...	...	9	5	...	9	12	...	16	...
Rice Bagumee,	...	12	...	...	12	...	...	15	4	...	15	13	...	13	5
Ditto Basmattee,	...	11	13	...	13	...	...	16	...	...	15	12	...	12	...
Singhara,	...	9	14 ¹ / ₂	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	9	...	...	12	...
Shukkur,	...	12	15	...	17	...	...	15	9	...	13	7	...	11	...
Sugar Candy,	...	3	10	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	3	5	...	3	8
Salt Lahoree,	...	14	14	...	15	...	...	15	10	...	15	8	...	15	4
Till,	...	17	...	...	24	...	...	24	3	...	23	8	...	28	...
Turnerick, huldee,	...	31	14	...	12	...	...	7	8	...	4	7 ¹ / ₂	...	5	...
Tobacco,	...	11	14	...	10	...	...	13	8	...	11	7	...	16	...
Udru (fresh Ginger.)	...	10	8 ¹ / ₂	...	10	...	...	9	2	...	9	3	...	16	...
Wheat, { 1st Sort,	...	28	10	...	26	...	...	39	4	...	28	1	1	4	13
{ 2nd Sort,	...	30	...	...	27	...	1	0	14	...	28	10	1	12	...
Flour,	...	20	...	...	16	...	...	22	9	...	18	10	...	29	8
Ulsee,	...	18	12	...	18	...	...	26	8	...	23	14	...	27	...

226.—Improvement has been effected in the breeding of Cattle, &c. In-

Improvement in the
Breed of Cattle.

June 1854, 30 Bulls were imported from the Hansi Dis-
trict, 20 of these were procured by Indent from the

Government breeding establishment at Hissar. 10 were purchased for Rs. 423 from private parties in the Hansee District. Five died. One was sold to a private party, and 24 were distributed at a fixed price of Rupees 30 per Bull through the District. They are kept at the following villages:—

Pergun- nah. No.	NAME OF VILLAGE.	Pergun- nah. No.	NAME OF VILLAGE.	Pergun- nah. No.	NAME OF VILLAGE.
<i>Goojerat.</i>	1 Kot Qootubdeen.	<i>Phalia Kharian.</i>	9 Kharian.	<i>Phalia Continued.</i>	17 Dhok Morola.
	2 Ujnala.		10 Kohar.		18 Dhoonneo Kulan.
	3 Sheikhpora.		11 Baisah.		19 Sohawa (Since dead.)
	4 Tanda.		12 Khwaspora.		20 Chillianwala.
	5 Shadeewal.		13 Durgah.		21 Shahdeedanwala.
	6 Makkiana.		14 Phalia.		22 Khala Shadeean.
	7 Behlolpoor.		15 Jogalecan.		23 Moong.
	8 Peeroo Shah.		16 Meeawal.		

The village in which the 24 were stationed has been transferred to the Shahpore District. They are of the following breeds.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Nagore Angola .. | 4. Nagore Scinde Angola |
| 2. Gujerat Nagore Scinde .. | 5. Angola Gujerat Nagore Hurrianah |
| 3. Gujerat Nagore Hurrianah .. | 6. Nagore Scinde. |

They were three years old when received. They are very fine animals, and are highly approved of by the people of the District. Their progeny are now very numerous, but as none of them are yet fit for work, the matter is still of the nature of an experiment. It has however appeared so hopeful that arrangements have just been made for the importation of 20 more Bulls from Hissar for gratuitous distribution.

227.—In 1853, two Arab Stallions were received and stationed for service at the sudder station. They were very fine, handsome and high casto Horses. At first a covering fee of five Rupees was fixed. This was found to be too high, and it was reduced to

Horses.

one Rupee. One of the horses died last year. The other is still here. The following Table shows the yearly result :—

	1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.	
	By Jan Baz.	By Vexation.	By Jan Baz.	By Vexation.	By Jan Baz.	By Vexation.	By Jan Baz.	By Vexation.	By Jan Baz.	By Vexation.	By Jan Baz.	By Vexation.
Number of mares covered by each stallion. }	31	31	36	35	40	35	33	38	37	36	56	Died in Jan'y. 1858.

228.—At first the people hesitated to bring their Mares to be covered. They imagined that Government might claim the produce. This wore off and the Stallions were fully employed. Still they can never be said to have been very popular. The people of the District are very fond of horses. Every man of any substance, keeps a Mare. But they like larger horses than the Arab, and have not yet learned to appreciate his finer qualities, bone, blood, powers of endurance, &c. Since 1857, owing to the great drain upon all parts of the country for horses, most of the best Mares of the District have been sold, and it will take some time to replace the stock.

229.—In October 1854, two Australian Rams were received for breeding purposes. They formed part of a batch of 24, 5 of which were from the Mysore Country, and 19 from Australia, which were distributed in the Simla, Kangra, Jhelum, Huzara, Lahore and Goojerat Districts. They arrived in a sickly state, but were kept at the Sudder station for six months, whence, after recovering themselves, they were sent to the Phalia Pergunnah, which produces the best Wool, for service. A few lambs was the result, but they were unable to stand the hot season and died early in 1856. The experiment therefore had not a fair trial.

230.—I have been unable to prepare any statistics of the trade of the District which should pretend to accuracy. It may however be stated generally that exports prevail largely over

Trade—Exports and
Imports.

imports. All kinds of agricultural produce are exported largely, also Ghee, Wool and country cloth. The imports are trifling, chiefly spices, iron, and other metals &c., &c.

231.—The Tehseel Establishments consist of the Revenue Establishments. following officials :—

Designation of office.	Salary per mensem.	Designation of office.	Salary per mensem.
Peshkar, ...	30	Pohtedar, ...	15
Quanoongoe, ...	20	Jemedar, ...	8
Siaha Navees, ...	15	20 Chupprasees, at Goojrat, }	5 each
Wasil Baqee Navees, ...	15	16 Ditto { at Kharian, } and at Phalia, }	

The salary of the Tehseeldar of Phalia is 125, of the Tehseeldars of Goojerat and Kharian 150 rupees per mensem.

232.—The re-arrangement of the Revenue Records at the Sudder and Tehseels is nearly complete. The old collectory and the Revenue Duffer and Records. settlement bundles, Mouzawar, have been amalgamated and fresh complete fly-indices compiled. A separate color distinguishes the bundles of each Tehseel, and each bundle is ticketed with a neat lithographed label. The settlement Mislis are bound and arranged in alphabetical order to correspond with the bundles, but separately, forming a library by themselves. The whole of the records have simultaneously undergone a thorough examination and 2,500lbs. of useless papers have been cleared out and sold.

Treasury Business.

233.—The following is a statement of the treasury

business:—

MEMORANDUM of Treasury Business of Zillah Goojerat from 1848-49 to 1857-58.

RECEIPTS.					DISBURSEMENTS.							REMARKS.	
Year.	Receipts of the Dis- trict not including Bills of exchange and Remit- tances.		Bills of Exchange granted.		Remittances received.	Total Receipts.	Disbursements of the District not including Bills cashed and remittan- ces despatched.	Bills Cashed.		Remittances made.	Total Disbursements.		No. of Treasury war- rants issued.
	Number.	Amount.	No.	Amount.									
								8	9					10	11	12	13
1848-49	1,04,992 14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1849-50	5,33,212 7 4	230	1,41,300 2 4	...	...	6,74,512 9 8	1,27,671 11 4	92	1,47,760 3 7	4,30,000 ...	7,05,431 14 11	982	...
1850-51	6,93,381 7 9	255	25,296 1 7	...	...	7,18,678 2 4	1,69,475 12 2	79	41,868 11 9	3,67,771 4 7	5,79,115 12 6	1,112	...
1851-52	6,71,707 9 1	334	36,074 1 7	...	...	6,77,781 10 8	1,94,236 2 6	104	36,011 13 1	4,57,092 ...	6,87,339 15 7	880	...
1852-53	5,81,688 9 11	258	22,394 10 2	10,500	...	6,14,583 4 1	1,57,578 7 1	102	1,05,581 8 10	4,42,148 11 9	7,05,303 11 8	867	...
1853-54	6,62,532 3 8	413	80,707 15 2	21,00,000	...	8,43,240 2 10	2,36,418 14 7	181	1,59,142 5 6	4,29,973 9 3	8,25,534 13 4	595	...
1854-55	7,05,193 15 1	481	1,31,401 2 9	...	...	8,36,595 1 10	2,87,046 2 11	242	2,02,812 3 10	3,68,932 15 4	8,58,791 6 1	1,409	...
1855-56	7,57,644 ... 9	599	1,53,274 10 6	...	...	9,10,918 11 3	4,18,192 1 7	334	1,83,037 12 ...	2,00,000 ...	8,01,229 13 7	1,379	...
1856-57	7,02,566 1 2	800	1,62,943 15 4	25,000	...	8,90,510 ... 6	3,06,005 7 1	442	2,30,631 8 3	5,00,000 ...	10,36,636 15 4	1,250	...
1857-58	8,18,180 7 11	555	85,482 5 3	...	...	9,03,662 13 2	4,00,284 10 10	375	1,71,142 9 6	3,15,000 ...	8,86,427 5 4	1,420	...

234.—Copper is scarce in this District. To supply the wants of troops, &c. passing through, it has frequently to be imported.

Currency of Coinage.

Gold coins are rare and can hardly be called current, but the varieties of Silver coinage are very numerous. A statement of them will be found in appendix No. XXV. 4,05,495 Nanuk Shahee Rupees were transmitted from the District to Bombay in 1850 to be recoined.

235.—The treasurer of the Division has been thrice changed. Bakay

Treasurers.

Rae, a Dehli Shroff first filled the office. He was succeeded by Jankee Dass also of Dehli, in whose place Missur Roop Lall of Dilwal in the Jhelum District, who is so well known as the mild and sagacious ruler of the Jullundhur Doab under the Sikh regime, was appointed. The District Treasurer, Soudagur Mull, agent of Lalla Bakay Rae was found guilty of making away with Rupees 10,986-7-1 to which amount a defalcation was in 1855 discovered. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The present District Treasurer is a connection of Missir Roop Lall, the Divisional Treasurer.

236.—Below is subjoined a statement of crime during our 10 years' administration, as complete as I have been able to com-

Statistics of Crime.

plete.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Year.	Proportion of crimes reported to population.	Proportion of crimes reported, exclusive of miscellaneous offences, to population	Proportion of persons apprehended to population.	Proportion of persons convicted to population.	Percentage of crimes detected to crimes reported.	Percentage of persons acquitted to total number tried.	Total amount of property Stolen.	Total amount of property recovered.	Percentage of recovered on total amount stolen.	REMARKS.
1849	Records incomplete for this year. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1850	1 to 883	1 to 1013	1 to 917	1 to 1589	60.3	42.3	Records not complete in these points	...	...	...
1851	759	994	561	1,013	83.7	44.1	16,086	1,042	6.5	...
1852	558	999	553	882	59.5	37.3	18,986	3,396	17.9	...
1853	808	1,372	475	621	94.4	23.4	13,907	4,500	32.3	...
1854	440	578	429	546	77.1	21.5	13,704	6,082	44.4	...
1855	478	613	413	568	60.6	22.7	17,147	4,186	24.4	...
1856	360	597	374	604	54.5	28.1	24,655	5,114	20.7	...
1857	472	880	322	512	85.3	27.1	30,215	11,881	39.3	...
1858	431	687	332	501	74.3	33.6	19,378	4,117	25.3	...

237.—It will be seen that heinous crimes have never been very rife in the

Heinous crime rare. District, and between the character of crime of to-day and that of the first year of our rule there is but little difference apparent.

The more heinous offences of murder and highway robbery however, that did occur in the earlier days of our administration, were of a character of wilder recklessness and greater lawlessness than is apparent from observation of crime in the District now. The Pubbee was a noted haunt of highway robbers who scrupled not to Murder, and Thuggee was discovered at work. A case of this latter description occurred in 1849, in which a great number of men were tracked and arrested as accomplices from Futtugurh and Mooltan to Peshawur. Mr. Bayley's energy however, and that of the Thuggee department subsequently, made this the last case of this kind, and the Officers of the Thuggee Department afterwards (in 1852) declared that Thuggee in the Punjab was confined to the Muzbee Sikhs. In 1855 a case of Suttee occurred in the village of Sahotee in the Bujwat Talooqa (since transferred to Sealkote) The sacrificed woman's son was adjudged an accomplice and instigator; but otherwise it was concluded that the act was one entirely of self will. Cattle

Cattle stealing.

stealing is chronic in the lower part of the District in and adjoining the Bar, where as usual the thieves are incorrigible,—their practices incurable.—Gonduls are the chief practitioners.

Petty Burglaries.

Petty Burglaries are very common. They are a great nuisance, the amount stolen is generally small, but their frequency and the impunity with which the Burglars carry on their depredations is unsatisfactory. The culprits are chiefly Cashmeerce and Chaora village servants, Sansees &c. Proximity to the Jummoo territory is a detective disadvantage—the rules of surrender of May 1856 are generally disregarded by the Jummoo officials, and the criminal has only to cross the boundary to find a safe refuge.

238.—The number and limits of the Thannahs have been detailed in
Paras. 76-80 ante. The Head Quarters of some have
Strength and distribu-
tion of the Police. undergone removal, and the better to check crime
Chokees have been from time to time established at various posts. The
strength of the Police establishment has also undergone several revisions.
All the changes of this nature will be seen by a glance at the subjoined Table :—



TABLE showing the disposition and strength of the police establishment as sanctioned according to District practice.

No. I.—SCHEDULE OF 1849 SANCTIONED BY GOVERNMENT LETTER No. 525 OF 22ND MARCH 1850.

NUMBER.	Post.	Thanadars.	Mohurrir.	Jemadar.	Daffadars	Burkundazes.
1	Kotwallce, ...	1	2	1	2	20.
2	Koonjah, ...	1	1	1	1	16
	Chokee Jookalya, ...	0	0	0	1	5
	„ Dhall, ...	0	0	0	1	4
3	Kurrianwalla, ...	0	0	0	0	15
4	Jelalpore, ...	1	1	1	1	15
5	Kharian, ...	1	1	1	1	15
	Chokee Bannee, ...	0	0	0	1	5
6	Kotla, ...	1	1	1	1	15
7	Nowrungabad, ...	1	1	1	1	16
	Chokee Kohar, ...	0	0	0	1	5
	„ Kurrialce, ...	0	0	0	1	5
8	Dingah, ...	1	1	1	1	15
	Chokee Khoree, ...	0	0	0	1	6
	„ Seekuralee, ...	0	0	0	1	4
9	Dowlutnugger, ...	1	1	1	1	15
	Chokee Khoaspoor, ...	0	0	0	1	6
10	Hailan, ...	1	1	1	1	15
11	Qadirabad, ...	1	1	1	1	15
12	Sohawa, ...	1	1	1	1	15
TOTAL, ...		11	12	11	20	227

Notes to Table No. I. A Chokee was temporarily detached from the Kotla Thanah and stationed at Ussur on the Jummo boundary in July 1849 on account of a Raid made upon that village by the Chibs of Kudala, a large village just on the boundary. Again in February 1851 Chokees at the following places were posted on the road between Wuzerabad and Jhelum—viz:—(1) Kuthala, (2) Sedree, (3) Baherwal, (4) Buncee, (5) Pubbee (Centre of Pass.) In 1853 the Chokees at Sedree and Baherwal were moved on to the new line of route by the G. T. Road at Khoonoo Chuk and Pinjun respectively. In the beginning of 1855 additional Chokees were posted at the Gojerat encamping ground, Bhanoowallee, Jundawallee and Kadra on the G. T. Road. The Chokee at Seekurwalee was thus altered. In June of the same year the Khoaspoor Chokee was moved forward to Lulla Moosa. In the end of 1855 the Korce Chokee was moved up to Baisah as a temporary measure by reason of the unruly disposition of some disputants in Settlement matters, and when a year afterwards it became no longer necessary at Baisah it was absorbed in the G. T. Road Chokees. The Kohar Chokee was posted at Pooran from 1852 to 1856. In 1850 the Chokee of Dhull was moved up to Gotriala. In the early part of 1856 owing to the alteration of internal boundaries described in para: 80 ante when Thanah Koonjah was removed to Muggowal, Koonjah was constituted a Chokee. Chokee Dowlutnugger became subordinate to Jelalpore. Chokee Jookalya was moved to the new road leading to the same Ferry to which the Chokee had reference before, and posted at Rummul subordinate to Phalia, and three new Chokees at Moong and Koth-yala Sheikhhan dependant on Thanah Sohawa and Gungwal under Kurrianwala were appointed. In the beginning of 1857 the Illaqa of Bujwat and Gungwal being transferred to Sealkote, the Gungwal Chokee went with them and the strength of the Police became diminished by one Daffadar and four Burkundazes. A revision of strength then took place in 1857 (April) which resulted in the reduction of 15 more Burkundazes and an increase of two Jemadars and one Daffadar. The object was two-fold viz. the adjustment of rank to the new distribution and appointment of Chokees, and the acquirement of extra hands in the Sudder office without extra expense to the State. The account was thus squared.

FORMER ESTABLISHMENT	12 Jemadars at 10 each,	... 120		
	21 Daffadars at 7 each,	... 147		
	227 Burkundazes at 5 each,	1,135		1,402.
PRESENT. Do.	12 Jemadars at 10 each,	... 120		
	1 Do Koonjah at 15	... 15		
	1 Do Moong at 8	... 8		
	Total.	...	143	
	21 Daffadars at 7 each,	...	147	
REDUCTION AND CON- VERSION.	208 Burkundazes at 5 each,	1,040	1,330.	
	Increase of pay to Seaha Navees,	15		
	Assistant to Ditto, ...	15		
	Asst. to Judd. Mubasiz Duffur	15	45	
	1 Daffadar at 7	... 7		
	4 Burkundazes at 5 each,	... 20	27—	72 1402.

from time to time with Notes showing the deviations made in the distribution of strength

No. II.—REVISED BY COMM. 23RD JAN. 1857, NO. 8, SANCTIONED BY CHIEF COMM.'S LETTER NO. 218, DATED 11TH MARCH 1857.							No. III.—PRESENT DISTRIBUTION IN PRACTICE.						
NUMBER.	POST.	Thanadar.	Moharrir.	Jemadar.	Duffadar.	Burkundauzes.	NUMBER.	POST.	Thanadar.	Moharrir.	Jemadar.	Duffadar.	Burkundauzes.
1	Kotwallee, ...	1	2	1	2	20	1	Kotwallee, ...	1	2	1	1	18
0		0	0	0	0	"		Chokee Kuthala, ...	0	0	0	0	3
0		0	0	0	0	"		" Kalra, ...	0	0	0	0	3
0		0	0	0	0	"		" Perao, ...	0	0	0	1	3
0		0	0	0	0	"		" Dheroo Ghoonna, ...	0	0	0	0	3
2	Muggowall, ...	1	1	1	1	15	2	Muggowall, ...	1	1	1	1	10
	Chokee Koonjah, ...	0	0	1	1	4		Chokee Koonjah, ...	0	0	1	0	4
3	Kurrianwalla, ...	1	1	1	1	11	3	Kurrianwalla, ...	1	1	1	1	11
4	Jelalpore, ...	1	1	1	1	15	4	Jelalpore, ...	1	1	1	1	13
	Chokee Dowlutnugger, ...	0	0	0	1	3		Chokee Dowlutnugger, ...	0	0	0	1	2
5	Kharian, ...	1	1	1	1	15	5	Kharian, ...	1	1	1	1	13
	Chokee Bunnee, ...	0	0	0	1	3		Chokee Jhundawalla, ...	0	0	0	0	3
	" Pubbee, ...	0	0	0	0	3		" Pinjun, ...	0	0	0	1	3
		0	0	0	0	"		" Bunnee, ...	0	0	0	1	3
6	Kotla, ...	1	1	1	1	12	6	Kotla, ...	1	1	1	1	11
	Chokee Gotrialala, ...	0	0	0	0	3							
7	Nowrungabad, ...	1	1	1	1	15	7	Nowrungabad, ...	1	1	1	1	12
	Chokee Kurrialee, ...	0	0	0	1	4		Chokee Kohar, ...	0	0	0	1	3
	" Kohar, ...	0	0	0	1	4		" Kurrialee, ...	0	0	0	1	3
		0	0	0	0	"		" Pubbee, ...	0	0	0	0	3
8	Dingah, ...	1	1	1	1	14	8	Dingah, ...	1	1	1	1	13
9	Lalla Moosa, ...	1	1	1	1	15	9	Lalla Moosa, ...	1	1	1	1	13
		0	0	0	0	0		Chokee Khoonee Chuk, ...	0	0	0	1	3
		0	0	0	0	"		" Bhanowlee, ...	0	0	0	0	3
		0	0	0	0	"		" Tekrean, ...	0	0	0	0	3
10	Phalia, ...	1	1	1	1	14	10	Phalia, ...	1	1	1	1	13
	Chokee Runmul, ...	0	0	0	1	3		Chokee Runmul, ...	0	0	0	1	3
11	Qadirabad, ...	1	1	1	1	14	11	Qaderabad, ...	1	1	1	1	13
12	Sohawa, ...	1	1	1	1	15	12	Sohawa, ...	1	1	1	1	14
	Chokee Moong, ...	0	0	0	1	0		Chokee Moong, ...	0	0	1	0	3
	" Kothiyala Sheikhan, ...	0	0	0	0	1		" Kothiyala Sheekan, ...	0	0	0	1	3
	Total, ...	12	18	18	21	203		TOTAL, ...	12	13	14	21	208

NOTE TO TABLE No 2. Permission was at the same time given to draw Burkundaues from those Thanahs that could best spare them, and with them to constitute additional Chokees on the G. T. Road at Dheroo Ghoonna, Theekrean and in the Centre of the Pubbee (which last as posted previously Vide Note I. had been removed in 1856) These chokees were therefore posted, and the G. T. Road Police arrangements thus completed in July 1857.

To carry out those arrangements effectively so as to admit of regular patrolling on the G. T. Road, and yet keep the Thanah strong with reference to their respective requirements, it became necessary to make full use of the discretion allowed, and in practice this amounted to a remodelling of the distribution of the whole Force. That distribution as it exists consequently in practice is shown in table No. 3. It included the absorption of Chokee Gotrialala.

239.—The Duffadars are all Trackers, generally considered they are successful. I have seen extraordinary feats of tracking
Trackers. performed by them, and one or two such cases make the Khojees a terror to the thieves for a while—with encouragement they may be made very useful.

240.—The Chokee at Ussur (vide Note to Table 1) was located to try
The Chibs of Deva and Buttala. and check in some measure the raids of the Deva and Buttala Chibs, as also the less formidable Chib community of Kuddala. These bands of marauders deserve separate notice. From time immemorial they have been the terror of the peaceably disposed inhabitants of the plains. They inhabit a cluster of large Villages situated on the crest of the first low hills to the North of the District, about 5 miles from the Jummoo Territory—One of the cluster is the Village of Deva. It is the furthest East—the others 4 or 5 in number, studded over the face of the Hill for a space of 5 miles, compose the Village of Buttala. The inhabitants are Hindoo Chibs, numbering perhaps 5000 souls. Safe in the strength of their position, they have ever levied black mail on the inhabitants of the plain below them; varying the practice by an occasional raid upon some devoted Village which was forthwith plundered of all it contained. The Towns even of Jelalpoor and Goojerat, were not safe. Little resistance was ever made by the victims. Only one Village, Dilawurpoor, opposed them. It is the head quarters of Zail Handoo; the Choudree of which, Mohomed Yar, was with his followers at constant war with them. His prowess is sung by the Bard of the Clan. He was however but poorly supported by the Government, and the efforts to curb their mal-practices met with but desultory success, and were chiefly carried on by sudden onslaughts upon the defenceless and unguarded of either clan, rather than by any well conceived measure of suppression. It was war to the knife of a guerilla nature, and the results were shown in heads and scalps rather than in pacification and tranquility. The Chowdree killed Chibs sufficient to make a Chubootra for the Village Daira of their heads, and for every new batch of heads a bit was added to the Chubootra. It is the Sir ka-

thulla of the present day. But the Chowdree died and defence continued on either side, the Chibs having generally the advantage. Twice did Maha Rajah Runjeet Singh attempt to curb them by burning their Village and imposing fines. All to no purpose. With abundance of wood and stone at their doors, and all the advantages of a strong position with a submissive prey, it was not in the nature of things that a native Government should stay their mal-practices or reform their ways.

241.—British administration had not long obtained ere these lawless tribes essayed to try its strength. On the very night of
Their depredation during British Rule. the battle of Goojerat a dacoitee was committed in the town of Jelolpore, this was followed up by constant minor forays during the first few months of our rule, just within the boundary, and in July 1849 the Kuddala people fell upon the village of Usser. Strong and prompt measures however curbed them (the Thanahs of Kotta and Kurrianwala owed their existence in some measure to their unruly presence, vide Deputy Commissioner to Commissioner No. 107 of 21st June 1849) and no great act of violence was committed by them until 1857, when conceiving the withdrawal of troops for the seige of Dehle, to be their opportunity, the Chibs of Deva on the 9th August
The Dokhooa Dacoitees. 1858, made a descent upon the village of Dokhooa and glutted it of every thing it contained. They brought camels and all the necessary apparatus for carrying off the booty, and in the course of operations wounded severely 11 men and 3 women. So weak were the measures taken by the Jummoo authorities to bring the criminals to justice and prevent the recurrence of such an outrage, that a chain of posts comprising in all 60 footmen and 30 Horse had to be stationed along the boundary for a period of 6 months. At length however in January 1858 the Maha Rajah sent a force to the spot and burnt the village of Deva prohibiting at
Deva burnt. the same time its reconstruction upon the hill side. The air of the plain below is supposed to conduce to perfect sobriety. It remains to be seen whether such is the effect, and whether the unwilling and insufficient steps adopted after long delay by the Jummoo Go-

vernment are such as to restrain those hereditary Bandits from future depredations.

242.—Black mail is the object of this tribe. From long exercise of their lawless strength, they have acquired, as they conceive a prescriptive right to certain payments from all the communities within a convenient circle. Were the tract adjoining the boundary and including Deva and Buttala to become British Territory, I think that in settling it would be found necessary to admit the right of the Chibs to the perquisites they have so long enjoyed from some at least of the Villages inhabited by Juts beneath them. At présent this right is fully admitted by some of those Village Proprietors, and I think it probable that had some of our border Villages been included in the Jummoo Territory when the boundary was fixed, those Villages would now be found making admissions of somewhat similar character. It is however I believe only a right of might and seems to diminish in strength with remoteness of locality. Thus at the foot of the Hill feudatories call it Malikee—further away in our Territory it is styled Mungnee. The Chibs never claimed any such rights in the Courts of this District and even if they had, it is probable that although as I have said, we might be unable to refuse to acknowledge those rights where they came under the denomination of Malikee, yet we should have been fully justified in declining to award them as Mungnee. It is not therefore to be inferred from what I have said that the Chibs are in any way justified in their lawless proceedings by having been deprived of any rights, privileges or properties by the British Government.

243.—The tribe will be a source of considerable apprehension to the people on the boundary for some time to come. Payments are even now “sub rosa” made of Mungnee by border Villages to secure immunity against outrage. Strong repressive measures are always necessary on the part of the Jummoo Government and should be strenuously insisted upon :—severer treatment than I fear that Government is inclined to employ, is sometimes required. From these Villages and the low hill

Repressive measures always necessary.

tract adjoining termed the " Chiball," the Maharajah draws a large number of Recruits for his Army, and to a Native Power, governing upon no particular principle their gratification may doubtless seem of greater importance than the peace of the community at large.

244.—At the onset of our administration the disarming of the population was carried out with great vigour, which doubtless accounts for the non-occurrence of any great amount of heinous crime. From annexation up to May 1852, no less than 5,026 Arms of all kinds, besides ammunition and accoutrements were taken from the population and confiscated. A detail is subjoined.

Abstract statement of arms confiscated between the date of annexation and the month of May 1852.

Description of arms.		From annexation to end of 1850.	To 1st May 1851.	To 31st May 1852.	Total.	Remarks.
<i>Fire arms</i>	Cannons, ...	1	0	1	2	
	Zamboorks, ...	4	0	0	4	
	Matchlocks, ...	1,809	55	15	1,879	
	Pistols, ...	16	8	2	26	
	TOTAL, ...	1,830	63	18	1,911	
	Swords, ...	2,177	89	20	2,286	
	Spears, ...	615	13	1	629	
	Daggers, ...	21	5	3	29	
	Bayonets, ...	117	3	1	121	
	Axes, ...	1	0	0	1	
	Bows, ...	36	0	0	36	
	Arrows, ...	13	0	0	13	
	TOTAL, ...	4,810	173	43	5,026	
	Cannon Balls, ...	7,675	9	1	7,685	
	Matchlock Do. ...	4,301	376	0	4,677	
	Shields, ...	582	10	2	594	
	Pouches, ...	174	18	0	192	
	TOTAL, ...	12,752	413	3	13,148	

245.—The village Chokeedars were appointed in December 1849 (Deputy Commissioner to Commissioner No 403 of 5th June 1850) Their pay was fixed in money at 3 Rs. per mensem, and they were appointed in the proportion of about 1 for every Village having

Village Chokeedars.

ing more than 40 houses. In 1852 they were reduced, the number being fixed at 1 for every Village having above 50 or under 300 houses, and for smaller Villages, 1 for every cluster of Villages comprising 100 houses (Commissioner to Deputy Commissioner Cir : No. 69 of 5th April 1852) Sometimes Rs. 3-8 was fixed where the Villages exceeded 200 houses and was near a Thannah. They were armed with a spear in January 1851 (Commissioner to Deputy Commr. No. 462 of 28th Decr. 1850) and with a sword also in the beginning of 1855. (Deputy Commissioner to Commissioner dated, 2nd March 1855) The expence of the Arms was borne by the Village.

246.—In 1856 it was found (Deputy Commissioner to Commissioner No. 397 of 14th June 1856,) that although their wages
 System of Payment. were fixed at nominal money rates, yet in practice they were paid in grain, or partly in grain and partly in money according to the pleasure of the Villagers. This was remedied by the arrangement which is now maintained. The wages are collected by the Tesheeldar with the Revenue half yearly in advance. The amount is kept in the Sudder Treasury in Deposit. On the 1st of every month the Thannadars send in Pay abstracts for the month preceding ; these are audited in the Sudder Office, by the fourth, on fifth the money is sent to the Thanadar who pays the Chowkeedar on the first Sunday following, and sends their Kubz-ool-wusool to the Sudder by the 12th or 15th of the month. The wages are thus paid regularly and in full, while by the simplicity of the arrangements for draw, audit, and disbursement the "Mudd" is perfectly light, is undertaken and performed with ease by one of the Collectory "Ahlmuds" and requires no extra establishment of "Buk-shees," Mohurrirs &c., &c., which are sometimes appointed at both the Sudder and Tehseels for the attainment of the same result in a less efficient manner.

The following Table will show the distribution of
 Numbers and distribution. Chokeedars in the district. Their numbers and circles have just undergone a revision, this having become expedient owing to the changed circumstances occasioned by settlement, &c.

Table shewing the number and distribution of Chokeedars in the District of Goojerat.

NUMBER.	THANNAHS.	DETAIL OF EXTENT OF JURISDICTION.							PARTICULARS OF JURISDICTION.				
		No. of Chokeedars over 1 village each.	No. of Chokeedars over 2 villages each.	No. of Chokeedars over 3 villages each.	No. of Chokeedars over 4 villages each.	No. of Chokeedars over 5 villages each.	No. of Chokeedars over 6 villages each.	No. of villages in each Thannah.	Average No. of villages to each Chokeedar.	No. of houses in each Thana jurisdiction.	Average No. of houses to each Chokeedar.	Area in square miles comprising each Thana jurisdiction.	Average area in square miles to each Chokeedar.
1	Kotvallee Goojerat, ...	18	12	12	8	3	0	116	2.18	14,567	274.84	100	2.886
2	Jelalpoor, ...	14	25	23	9	6	2	183	2.31	16,874	213.39	187	2.367
3	Kurrianwalla, ...	8	17	15	11	0	1	114	2.19	9,679	186.13	147	2.826
4	Muggowal, ...	15	9	12	5	3	0	87	1.98	10,100	229.54	114	2.590
5	Kharian, ...	7	16	14	2	2	0	94	2.29	6,906	168.43	83	2.024
6	Nowrungabad, ...	8	11	11	7	2	0	101	2.53	6,814	174.71	128	3.282
7	Dingah, ...	4	23	10	5	1	1	105	2.38	8,180	185.90	155	3.532
8	Lalla Moosa, ...	10	9	5	5	2	0	73	2.35	4,650	150.00	77	2.483
9	Kotla, ...	11	18	14	6	0	0	117	2.33	7,838	159.95	123	2.510
10	Phalia, ...	27	29	12	3	0	0	122	1.71	11,548	162.64	257	3.619
11	Sohawa, ...	27	19	6	1	0	0	87	1.64	7,421	140.01	260	4.905
12	Qaderabad, ...	15	20	10	0	0	0	69	1.53	6,257	139.04	174	3.866
	TOTAL, ...	164	208	144	62	19	4	1,268	2.10	1,10,834	184.41	1,805	3.003
	Total of Chokeedars.	53	79	52	44	41	39	44	31	49	71	53	45

Their Caste.

247.—And the following table will show their Caste :—

Table shewing the different Castes of which the village Police is composed in the Goojerat District.

No.	Thannahs.	DETAILS OF CASTES.																	Total, ...
		Gojurs.	Juts.	Cashmirees.	Sanses.	Muzlee Sikhs.	Moosull Chooras.	Mochkees.	Machees.	Khutrees.	Jelces.	Ilyjams.	Synuls.	Maghuls.	Puthans.	Sheikhs.	Bravmins.	Total.	
1	Kotwalee Goojerat, ...	0	5	23	1	0	8	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	6	53	
2	Jelalpoor, ...	0	2	44	0	1	9	3	11	1	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	79	
3	Kurrianwalla, ...	0	6	23	0	0	8	5	4	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	52	
4	Muggowall, ...	0	2	29	0	0	10	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	
5	Kharian, ...	1	6	15	0	0	5	0	3	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	
6	Nowrungabad, ...	0	6	21	0	0	7	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	
7	Dingah, ...	2	1	11	1	0	20	1	5	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	44	
8	Lalla Moosa, ...	0	0	20	0	0	7	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	
9	Kotla, ...	0	4	33	0	1	1	5	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	49	
10	Phalia, ...	0	5	43	1	0	8	3	2	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	
11	Sohawa, ...	0	2	16	0	1	10	10	2	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	53	
12	Qadrabad, ...	0	3	10	0	0	6	4	0	12	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	45	
Total, ...		3	42	288	3	3	99	35	29	26	52	7	2	2	2	1	7	601	

248.—Since October 1857 the Grand Trunk Road has been regularly
 Patrolled according to the prescribed system. As it re-
 quires to be perfected and perfectly understood beyond
 the skeleton rules laid down, I have endeavoured to exhibit the District sys-
 tem in practice in appendix No. XVI.

249.—There are only a very few licences to bear Arms held in this
 District. The following statement will exhibit the year-
 ly business in this respect.

Year.	No. of Licences.	Name of Licensee.	Year.	No. of Licences.	Name of Licensee.	Year.	No. of Licence.	Name of Licensee.	Arms.				
									Swords.	Daggers.	Matchlocks or Guns.	Carbines.	Pistols.
1851	1	Sirdar Goormook Singh,	1	Sirdar Khan Singh,	9	Sirdar Utter Singh and 8 retainers.	9	3	9	6	0	9	Srs.
1852	1	An outsider.	9	Sirdar Uttur Singh & 8 Retainers.	2	Sirdar Goordut Singh. & 1 Retainer.	2	1	2	0	0	2	do.
1853	3	Sirdar Khan Singh, and 2 outsiders,	2	Sirdar Goordut Singh and 1 Retainer.	1	Sub Assistant Surgeon Goojerat.	1	0	1	0	3	1	do.
1854	2	Do. Do. & 1 Do.	1	Tesheeldar Goojerat.	1	Qaim Hoossein Supdt. of Settl.	1	0	1	0	0	1	do.
1855	2	Do. Do, & Sirdar Goormook Singh,	1	Sub Assistant Surgeon Goojerat.	1	Shumshooddeen Dy. Ins. of Schools.	1	0	1	0	0	1	do.
1856	8	Rajah Fyz Tullub Khan, and 7 Retainers.	2	Qaim Hoossein Supdt. of Settlement & 1 Outsider.	1	Sirdar Ram Sing.	1	0	1	0	1	1	do.
	9	Sirdar Uttur Singh, and 8 Retainers,	1	Road Departmennt Official.									
	1	Sirdar Khan Singh,	1	Shumshooddeen Depy. Inspector of Schools.									
18	TOTAL, ...	...	18	TOTAL, ...	15	Total of arms Licen- sed	15	4	15	6	4	15	Srs. Powder.

250.—Previous to the arms law publication (up to May 1856) there were
 9 Powder (Fire work) Manufactories in the District. They were then reduced
 to 3 or 1 per Tehseel, with orders since December 1857
 to manufacture Powder only at the Sudder Station, re-
 tailing their Wares within their respective Tehseels, and the more effectively to
 control the manufacture, the rule is that the Powder manufacture be carried on

in a shed adjacent to the Kotwallee and Tehseel buildings at Goojerat itself.

251.—There is only 1 licence extant to make arms. The Licensee is an Armourer of Goojerat. At first from 1851 to 1854 there were 2 licences given one in Jelalpoor and the other in Goojerat. From 1854 it was ruled that one licence should only contain the name of one Licensee, and in that year there were given 3 licences—1 in Goojerat, 2 in Jelalpoor. In 1855, 2 in either Town, and in 1856 the number of licences and licensees was reduced to a single one in Goojerat. The Licensee's name is Emam Deen—he is a man of some substance and respectability. He is licensed to possess a stock in trade to the extent of 100 swords, 10 Daggers, 5 Matchlocks, 40 Pistols.

252.—The supply arrangements are kept well in control by the Tehseeldars of Goojerat and Kharian. There are 5 Encamping grounds. The wood arrangements are most difficult at Goojerat, grain at Kuthala. Troops very seldom halt at Nowrangabad; and at Kuthala it is generally most convenient to furnish the requirements of the occasion from Goojerat. Advances to the following amounts are generally required.

	<i>Kuthala.</i>	<i>Goojerat.</i>	<i>Lalla Moosa.</i>	<i>Kharian.</i>	<i>Nowrangabad.</i>	<i>TOTAL.</i>
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Wood Contractor	50	50	100	100	100	400
Grain Bunias, ...	100	100	200	200	200	800
TOTAL, ...	150	150	300	300	300	1200

253.—For the supply of carriage are 50 Chowdrees in the District—23 in Pergunah Goojerat—11 in Kharian, and 16 in Phalia. They are licensed on plain paper. The fees are for the

Supply of each Cart	... 2 annas.	Bearer,	.. .. .	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna.
Camel,	.. .. .	1 „	Coolie,	.. .. .
Mule,	.. .. .	1 „		$\frac{1}{2}$ „

254.—The Ferries of the Chenab and Jhelum Rivers with the exception of the main Ferry at Wuzeerabad, on the Chenab, are managed by the District authorities on the opposite sides. The Wuzeerabad Ferry was transferred to this District from the Engineer's Department from the 1st May last. The Ferry tolls are usually leased. The following Table shows the value of the leases during past years, as also the expenses which are very great.

Table shewing the value of Ferry Leases during past years together with the expenses attendant thereon.

Year.	Income.			Expenses.			REMARKS.
1851-52,	3,322	6	5	Papers destroyed at Sealkote.			
1852-53,	1,895	8	4	1,508	11	11	{ From May to September 1852 the Ferry was held kham and from October 1852 to April 1853 it was let at the rate of Rs. 725 per annum to a man who engaged to keep up the Bridge himself.
1853-54,	666	8	0	247	0	0	{ From May to September 1853 the above lease held good, and from October 1853 to April 1854 it was renewed at the rate of Rs 750 per annum. The income entry allows for some arrears which fell due.
1854-55,	4,246	7	6	39,226	6	11	{ Until September 1854 the above lease held good, after which the ferry was held kham, and the bridge was constructed by the Engineers Department.
1855-56,	7,956	14	5	13,873	3	3	{ This year the Ferry was held kham from May till Dec. From January 1856 till April the tolls were leased to Ram Sing of Wuzeerabad at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per annum.
1856-57,	12,000	0	0	19,707	8	7	{ Ram Sing's lease extended into this year upon a proviso which involved a further payment on the part of the lessee of Rs. 2,000, which was accordingly paid and credited to Government.
1857-58,	12,000	0	0	1,207	1	7	{ The lease was this year held by one Ameer Buksh Rs. 990 were refunded to him on account of losses owing to the unusual circumstances of the year.
1858-59,	10,700	0	0	0	0	0	{ The lease is now held by Ram Singh of Wuzcerabad for Rs. 10,700 for the year.

No. 2777.

To,

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.LAHORE, 28th. JUNE 1860.

REVENUE.
(Settlement Report of
Goojerat.)

I have the honour to forward the Settlement Report of
of District Goojerat, Division Rawulpindee.

2.—The Settlement Officer, who was also in charge of the District,
made his report on the 21st February 1859, and went to
No Report from Commr. England. It so happened, that the post of Commissioner
has twice changed hands since then. Seeing that there was but small chance
of a covering Report, I requested Capt. Pollock Officiating Commissioner to
send the papers direct to me.

3.—For I was satisfied from inquiries, and from the report of Mr. Hard-
Assessment moderate. inge, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, after an incumben-
cy of one year, that the assessment is moderate, that
the Settlement works well, and ought to be confirmed.

4.—The Revenue Survey was effected by Lieutenant Colonel Shortrede
between 1853 and 1855. The Settlement was commenc-
Revenue Survey and Re- ed by Mr. R. Temple in December 1852, he was suc-
gular Settlement. ceeded by Mr. Prinsep in 1854, who was again relieved by Capt. Hector Mac-
kenzie, who brought matters to a conclusion in 1858, and furnished an excellent
report more than usually lucid and detailed, for the portion of the volume, which
relates to the Revenue Settlement, bears but a small proportion to the whole
work, which is in fact an elaborate narrative and synopsis of every thing con-
nected with the District.

5.—This District consists of a narrow strip of land betwixt the Rivers Che-
Physical features. nab and Jhelum, and comprises the Northern portion of the
Chuj Doab, being separated by an arbitrary line from the
more Southerly District of Shahpore. To the North are the lower hills of the
Jummo territory. One narrow strip has been separated since settle ment from

District Goojerat, and transferred to District Sealkote, and the River Tovey is now the boundary. As I intend to notice this tract known as the Bijwat in my Report on the Sealkote District, I have purposely omitted mention of it here. The Pubbee mountains, which rise to the height of 600 feet, are the chief feature.

6.—Under the Sikhs, collections were made by division, or appraisal of crop; latterly some thing of a money assessment was introduced. Raja Goolab Sing had the entire contract of this part of the country, which for administrative purposes had been divided into Ilaquas and Zails.

7.—When the Punjab came under British management, in the name of the Durbar in 1846, a Summary Settlement was made by Major Lake mainly on the average payment of the preceding three years. At annexation in 1849 a second summary settlement was made by Mr. Melvill, the Secy. to Board of Administration, granting considerable reductions, and in 1852 a third Summary Settlement was made by Mr. Brand Sapte, the Deputy Commissioner, which granted great relief, removed inequalities, and on the whole worked well.

8.—The District is divided into three Tehscels.

Fiscal Divisions.

I. Goojerat.
II. Phalian.
III. Kharian.

but the limits and shape of these divisions have been so materially altered since Settlement, that it requires some little attention to reconcile the discrepancies, which arise in reviewing the mode of assessment.

9.—For purposes of assessment the old Purgunnah, or Tehseel Divisions were distributed into Chucks according to physical and topographical features.

<i>No. of Chucks.</i>							
Goojerat,	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 Exclusive of Bijwat.
Phalian,	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Kharian,	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

In only one instance that of Chuck Boolundee, Tehseel Kharian was the device of a further sub-division into Chucks adopted. Upon these Chucks Revenue Rates were deduced, on dry and wet lands. On this subject Captain Mackenzie's Report is very full and satisfactory. A peculiar feature is, that in some Chucks of Kharian Pergunah the people are pastoral as well as agricultural, the produce of cattle was taken into consideration, and a cattle Juma as well as a rate Juma applied to each village.

10.—The new assessment falls as follows.

Rate of new assessment.

	<i>On cultivated area.</i>				<i>On total area.</i>		
Goojerat, ...	1.	3.	2.	....	0.	12.	2.
Phalian, ...	1.	2.	10.	....	0.	6.	1.
Kharian, ...	1.	0.	5.	....	0.	5.	5.
For the whole District, ...	1.	2.	2.	....	0.	7.	2.

The last Pergunnah depends mainly on the Rains : the whole reduction of the Regular settlement after allowing for resumed Revenue free holdings does not fall short of twenty per cent. In Goojerat the new assessment came into force from 1857-58, and in the other two Pergunnahs from 1856-57.

11.—All Revenue free holdings were investigated : they were very numerous. Lands bearing a Revenue of 23,000 Rupees were released, independent of Jagheer villages. Inams perhaps were in some cases too hastily resumed : this error will be corrected in the general inquiry, which is being made on this subject.

12.—Proprietary rights existed in this District beyond any doubt, but the Sikh Revenue system had crushed them, and while elevating unduly one of the body, had reduced the remainder to the level of mere cultivators. Hence arose difficult questions to decide. Capt. Mackenzie enters into an able discussion on this subject, and the policy which he has adopted, though a new one is an eminently satisfactory one. The oppressive Sikh Kardar had reduced both proprietors, and cultivators to the same miserable level : in many instances on doubt the Kar-

dar had introduced the latter. No symbol of proprietary right had been reserved to those who by the voice of the country were considered the owners, and it was impossible after the lapse of years to enforce any rent, the cultivator who pays no rent, is “de facto” the proprietor, and Captain Mackenzie has wisely recorded him as such, but of a grade inferior to the ancestral owners, and with rights more limited, for clearly their property is confined to their actual cultivation, and they could have no claim to village perquisites, common land, or village office. I hail this solution of the difficulty, which encompassed the Tenant right question. Property without rent is a “caput mortuum” if you cannot restore it, it is better judicially to declare to whom it has passed, and not to allow the right to be in abeyance.

13.—Having thus eliminated those of the non-proprietors, who had encroached so far on property, as to cease to be mere tenants, the Settlement officer dealt finally and judiciously with the remaining tenants. To those who had a customary right of occupation, he secured that right and allowed them to pay in cash, but he reserved a twenty-five per cent. malikana on the Revenue for the proprietors, including village charges. No variety of rate was allowed: the proprietor might waive his right in part, or whole, but it was recorded in full. With regard to the Tenant at will the power of ejection *at the proper season* was secured to the proprietor, supposing that there had been no written agreement between the parties.

14.—The arrangements with regard to the Rukhs or Government preserves, the case of alluvion or diluvian, and the river law as regards property transferred from one side to other are recorded, but I reserve, all comments on them to the *general* discussion of those topics.

15.—Captain Mackenzie devoted much attention to the important subject of the distribution of the Juma among the shareholders. He remarks with justice, that the working of a regular Settlement requires attention, but his strictures on joint responsibility ap-

Miscellaneous Arrangements.

Distribution of Juma.

pear to me to be based on an exaggerated idea of the evils arising therefrom, in which I cannot agree. Partitions of a complete kind, involving the formation of new Muhals appear to have been made perhaps too liberally, and certainly without due authority. It is however understood that no perfect partition is to be made in future.

16.—The circles of Putwarics have been properly organized, their pay and training has been attended to. I regret to see that the Settlement Officer openly maintains the position, that the Putwary is no longer a village official, but a Collectory Mohurrir, he deprived the Zemindars also of the franchise : this is but an open avowal of the tendency throughout the Punjab, and it must be checked.

17.—Captain Mackenzie speaks in high terms of the services of Syud Kaim Hussein, Supdt. of Settlement, who was his only assistant.

18.—I beg to recommend that this settlement be confirmed until the year 1867-68, so that the whole district may come under Settlement at the same period. I forward the "Synopsis" of Goojrat for the inspection of His Honor, but I do not recommend that the whole be printed, but from para. 1 to para. 254, omitting that portion, which relates to the Talooqua of Bijwat, which has been transferred to Seal-kote District in Amritsur division.

19.—I submit also a portfolio of Maps and plans, explanatory of the Report. The maps are excellent.

20.—I consider Captain Hector Mackenzie to be deserving of the thanks of Government for the part which we has taken in the Settlement, the finishing touches, which he has given to the whole, and the excellent report, which he has made. I have formed a very high idea of his capacity as a Revenue officer.

R. N. CUST,

Offg. Financial Commissioner.

LAHORE, 26th June 1860.

No. 1010.

To,

THE OFFG. FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER

for the Punjab,

DATED LAHORE, 21ST JULY 1860.

SIR,

I am directed in reply to your letter No. 565, dated 28th Ultimo, to convey the sanction of the Honorable the Lieutenant Revenue. Governor to the revised settlement of the District of Goojerat, made by Captain Hector Mackenzie until the end of 1867-68.

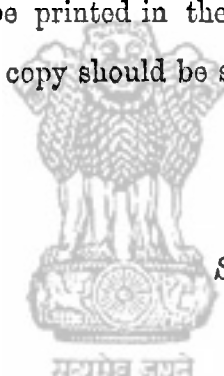
2.—His Honour is of opinion that Captain Mackenzie is entitled to great credit for the manner in which the operations have been conducted, and also for the very elaborate report which he has furnished.

3.—The report may be printed in the form proposed in para. 18 of your letter under reply, and a copy should be sent to Captain Mackenzie.

I have &c.

R. H. DAVIES.

Secretary to Government, Punjab.



GENERAL STATEMENT SHOWING AREA, JUMMA, AND SETTLEMENT RATES IN ZILLAH GOJERAT.

T u s e r s .	Khalasa and Jagheer.	Average Jamma of past five years.	Jamma realized during the year previous to settlement.	Proposed Jamma.	Total Area.	Deduct.		Uncultivated.		Cultivated.			Assessment on total area per acre.	Assessment on Total Mal-Kozaree land, cultivated and culturable, per acre.	Assessment on land under cultivation, per acre.			
						Lakhnau.	Barren.	Culturable.	Late'y abandoned.	Irrigated.	Not Irrigated.	Total cultivation.						
{ Goojrat, ...	Khalasa, ...	2,62,714	2,58,851	2,56,161	3,41,077	10,534	50,202	62,503	4,924	51,521	1,61,393	2,12,914	12	...	14	7	1	3
	Jagheer, ...	...	...	11,685	13,265	202	1,638	1,962	156	2,477	6,830	9,307	14	1	...	5	1	4
	Total, ...		2,62,714	2,58,851	2,67,846	3,54,342	10,736	51,840	64,465	5,080	53,998	1,68,223	2,22,221	12	1	14	8	1	3
{ Kharian,	Khalasa, ...	1,56,502	1,41,302	1,37,866	3,81,159	6,486	1,19,984	1,02,384	6,956	5,807	1,39,542	1,45,349	5	9	8	8	...	2
	Jagheer, ...	...	...	6,525	13,243	49	3,210	2,885	200	186	6,713	6,809	7	11	10	5	...	2
	Total, ...		1,41,302	1,44,391	3,94,402	6,535	1,23,194	1,05,269	7,196	5,993	1,46,255	1,52,248	5	10	8	8	...	2
{ Phalia, ...	Khalasa, ...	1,42,541	1,35,912	1,26,965	3,94,268	3,753	50,527	2,30,419	8,263	69,214	32,088	1,01,302	5	2	6	...	1	1
	Jagheer, ...	...	...	15,147	49,023	207	2,339	33,150	1,071	8,123	4,133	12,256	4	11	5	2	1	3
	Total, ...		1,35,912	1,42,112	4,43,291	3,964	52,866	2,63,569	9,334	77,337	36,221	1,13,558	5	1	5	9	1	4
{ Entire District,	Khalasa, ...	5,61,757	5,26,075	5,20,992	11,16,504	20,777	2,20,713	3,95,306	20,143	1,26,542	3,33,023	4,53,565	7	5	9	6	1	1
	Jagheer, ...	...	...	38,357	75,531	458	1,87,7	37,997	1,427	10,786	17,676	28,462	7	1	7	10	1	2
	Grand Total		5,26,075	5,54,349	11,92,035	21,235	2,27,400	4,33,303	1,37,328	21,570	3,50,639	4,83,027	7	5	9	5	1	2

3-2-14/4